Soldier's Journal.

Giving a full and detailed account of the various duties, changes of stations, situations, privations, hardships & exposures of the Salem Guards (Salem Light Infantry)

Captain Nathaniel F. Peabody

attached to the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia during the three months campaign at the commencement of the War of 1861.

containing also a narrative of interesting events, descriptions of places, anecdotes, incidents &c. giving an idea of the duties of the Soldier, and a glance at Camp life generally.

Carefully prepared from Notes taken at the time for the writers own pastime and amusement.

By Corp'l. J. P. Reynolds

Salem Mass.

1861.

Preface

Those who desire it the writer has no objection to their perusing this manuscript, but deems it his privilge by way of an introductory to remind them that the "Soldier's Journal is not an elaborately finished historical work, but on the contrary a simple hand book or every day journal, kept by the writer himself while a Corporal in the Salem Zouaves during the memorable three months compaign of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteer Militia at Washington D.C., Relay House, and Kullman's Bellevue Gardens on W. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md. at the commencement of the great American Rebellion, for his own personal amusement and reference. It is often pleasant to look back upon one's younger days, review the many pleasant scenes and sociabilities of former times, and recall to mind the scores of familiar and happy faces, now passed away, But to look back upon days spent in the service of one's country is not only pleasant

but an honor of which to be proud. This motive alone actuated the writer to the perplexing task of keeping a journal of daily events, a task indeed when one considers the poor facilities of the Camp for such a purpose. Since its completion however the "Journal" has proved of some benefit to others than the writer, since it has furnished valuable information for the completion of the records of the Salem Light Infantry, while in service of the United States, and known through this little work as the Salem Zouaves.

In conclusion then, as the great characteristic of the "Soldiers Journal" is simplicity it will not bear criticism and the writer begs the reader to spare him the unpleasant predicament he would necessarily be placed in by a too careful scrutiny of its pages.

Corp'l. J. P. Reynolds Jr.

Boston- Wednesday, Apr. 17, 1861.

At 3½ o'clock p. m. and while engaged in duties at the store, received orders from Capt. Devereux, through 4th Lieut. Putnam, to proceed at once to Salem and report to the armory for military duty. Hastily settling affairs at the store with a promise from Mr. Capen of employment on my return home, I took the 3 o'clock p. m. train for Salem, and arrived at about 4 p. m. reporting immediately to the armory. The scene here was very exciting. The armory was full of people and among them many of the boys could be seen in full uniform, armed and equipped as the law directs, and ready for duty. Great credit is due to many of the boys for their promptness on this occasion. It was reported that the company was to leave Salem that night and proceed at once to Washington, but we soon ascertained that we had simply been ordered to be in readiness to execute any order which might come hereafter. After spending an hour at the armory talking over the events of the day and future prospects, I called at Mrs C's in Washington St., where I spent half an hour very agreeably in company with Mr. & Mrs. C. Annie A., A— and Mrs. J. which latter

two had intended to go to Lynn in the 2½ p.m. train on a visit to Mrs. B. but having missed the train, were spending the afternoon at Mrs C's until the arrival of the next train at 5½ p.m. Here I made known to them my intentions of departing in service with the company, and all seemed very much surprised particularly A.— with whom I held a very pleasant interview, until a few moments previous to the arrival of the train, when I accompanied them to the depot, where after accepting an invitation to go to Lynn in the next train and spend the evening with them, I saw them safely off, then returned home to tea. I immediately made known my intentions to the folks on my arrival and surprised them very much also. They did not attempt to withold me, or dissuade me in my motives, although they regretted my leaving them much. But considering the nature of our departure and the necessity for prompt action on the part of every liberty-loving son and Lover of his countries honor, I was permitted to leave with a fathers blessing and a mothers prayers. After tea I made some few arrangements, then put on my uniform and proceeded to the armory; a company drill having been ordered; soon after my arrival here I gained permission from the

Captain to be absent for the evening (it being a regulation of the company that every member wishing to be away from drill must previously obtain a permit or be fined in consequence) and took the 7.15 train from Salem, arriving in Lynn at about 7.30. I immediately called at Mrs. B's where I spent the evening very pleasantly in company with Mrs. B. and family, M— and Mrs. G. During the evening we were much pleased with an excellent music-box of monstrous size belonging to the family, and which discoursed some excellent music, the "anvil chorus" and several waltzes and schottisches being among the collection. Music from the piano also added much to the pleasures of the evening. I was also introduced to Mr. B. who entertained us in jokes and conversation. At about 11½ I took my leave, promising to call on them in the morning before leaving with the company, and awaited the arrival of the 11.15 p.m. train from Boston, which I took, and returned home at about 12 o'clock.

Thursday April 18.

This morning the sun arose in all its splendor, and the air was very clear, hardly a cloud could be seen, and a cool bracing southerly wind added much to the morning's charms. I arose at a-

bout 6½ a.m. and after breakfasting called on Henry H. across the street to learn the movements of the company. On entering the room I found Sarg. Gray waiting for H. and spent a half an hour very pleasantly with them and the family of Mr. H. While here I learnt from Sarg. G. that the company were ordered to appear at the armory at 8 a.m. and were to start for Boston at 9 a.m. We all took leave of the family of Mr. H. together, and I returned to the house and immediately made arrangements for my departure. At 7½ a.m. I took leave of the folks and called at the residence of Mr. G. in Mall St. for George but stopped a very few moments as time was precious with us. I then stopped into G. B. and S. D. Shepard's and Wm. B. Ashton's and purchased some articles of underclothing, arriving at the armory a few minutes before 8 o'clock. I immediately obtained permission of the Captain to go to Lynn in the 8 o'clock train and join the company there on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Salem. On arriving at Lynn I immediately proceeded to Mrs. B's and found them all in good spirits and spent an hour with them very pleasantly. At 9 a.m. we all adjourned to the depot they expressing a wish to see the troops from Sa-

lem, and the excitement which would probably ensue on their arrival. As we entered the depot we found it almost impossible to proceed a step as every inch of room was filled by the crowds assembled and the most intense excitement prevailed; the train was somewhat late and while awaiting its arrival we enjoyed ourselves in conversation and merry jokes, and I was greatly pleased at the good spirits and cheerful manner of my friends which is so entirely foreign to the majority of people on such an occasion as the present. They also presented me with a pocket handerchief, each of them, to remember them by, which I of course carefully stowed away. At about 9¾ o'clock the train came slowly along and the excited crowds pressed in dangerous proximity to the engine, and were with difficulty kept from being injured. I immediately bid a hasty adieu to my friends, and stepped upon the train, which was crammed to its utmost capacity, many actually hanging from the railing on the platform. I was somewhat surprized to learn that the company numbered sixty four muskets, and on inquiry learnt that at the meeting last evening thirty new members had been voted in, and that most of them were with the company, but that a majority were without uniforms. I also was in-

formed that the departure of the corps from Salem was the occasion of a most affecting and exciting scene. At the armory prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Wildes of Grace church, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, among them the mayor of the city Hon. Webb and ex-Gen. Devereux who had three sons in the company, the Captain being one of them. At the depot and all along the route thousands were gathered to take a farewell of their friends in the company, and many were the tears that were shed on this memorable occasion. We started from Lynn at about 10 o'clock amid the shouts and cheers of the multitude assembled and arrived in Boston at about 10 3/4 o'clock, and immediately formed company, and under the escort of a detachment of about 20 men from the Cadets of Salem, proceeded at once to the State House where we received our overcoats, knapsacks and a quantity of under-clothing. We were each supplied with a blanket also. We stopped in the rotunda about two hours during which time we were drilled in the load and fire by the Captain before quite a crowd of spectators. We then proceeded to Faneuil Hall where we packed our knapsacks and took dinner; here we spent an hour in various ways, and then formed com-

pany again and marched to the State House where we were drawn up in line and listened to a very interesting speech on the nature of our expedition, by Gov. Andrew. We then returned again to Faneuil Hall where we remained until 4 p. m. when we were furnished with supper. I should mention before going farther that Faneuil was a sort of rendezvous for all the troops stopping in Boston on their way to their different points of destination, also that the eighth regiment (to whom we were attached as the flank company) were with us. At about 4½ p. m. we left Faneuil Hall and took a short march round the common through Tremont, Court and Washington Sts. to the Worcester railroad depot, from which place we took the 5½ p. m. train direct for New York. All along the line of march and previous to our arrival at the depot, we were received with cheers, and shouts of applause from the crowds of people who lined the streets. On our arrival at the depot we were again received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and thousands blockaded the track and streets around the depot, eager to witness our departure. As the train slowly started, parting words were exchanged, and hands were shaken rapidly, and the train moved on amid the most deafen-

ing shoute. All along the route at the several stopping places the same enthusiasm prevailed, and bonfires, booming of cannons, ringing of bells &c. greeted us in many places. At Worcester Framingham the excitement was intense and Gen. Butler stepped upon the platform and addressed the crowd in the most patriotic manner, for several minutes, when the train again moved on. At Springfield we were received in a most brilliant manner, and several illuminations were visible all around the immediate vicinity of the depot. We stopped here several minutes during which time refreshments were sent through the train, consisting of coffee and sandwiches, which were very acceptable to us. All night long the boys were in the highest state of merriment, and songs were sung and jigs were danced by many of them. Sleep was out of the question. At about 4 o'clock in the morning I was placed on guard according to military custom, where I remained until our arrival at New York.

Friday April 19

The morning air was quite cool, and a dense fog pervaded the atmosphere; clouds were also visible and bore a threatening appearance; as the sun arose they soon disappeared, and the weather of the day was pleasant and cool.

Continuing our journey we arrived at the depot of the New York and New Haven rail road, 4th. avenue, at 7 o'clock a.m. and immediately formed company, when we took up our line of march through 4th. avenue, 26th. street, Waverly place and Broadway to the Astor House where we partook of an excellent breakfast after which the company was dismissed for an hour, during which, the time was spent in arranging our baggage, bathing &c. and writing to our friends and relations. At 11½ o'clock the order was given to fall in and we immediately took up a short march, under the escort of a posse of the New York city police, through the City-hall Park, and Courtland street to the Jersey city ferry, and immediately went on board the boat, and crossed the Hudson or North river to Jersey-city, where we immediately took the cars on the New-Jersey central rail-road for Washington. We started at about half past eleven and enjoyed a most beautiful ride. The country bore a very level appearance, and the early vegetation contrasting so greatly with our own native lands, rendered the scenery beautiful beyond description. At some distance along the road it was rumored through the train that "hot-work was probably before us, and accordingly our arms were inspected, and every man was ordered to be in readiness for any emergency. Notwithstanding this somewhat gloomy intelligence the boys con-

tinued in a lively mood and spent the time in a lively manner, singing and joking. Here the conductor of the train a very patriotic individual entered the car in which I was seated and entertained us in a very pleasant manner. He proved to be a native of Massachusetts and said that he was proud of this honor. He sang many patriotic songs and related to us many interesting anecdotes of his earlier days, while in service of his country in 1812. As we proceeded on our attention was again attracted towards the scenery around us. The rail-road now continued for considerable distance, along side of the Delaware river canal, upon which numerous boats were passing and repassing drawn by mules, which by the way seemed to be the only animals of burden in this section of the country. These scenes so different from any thing of the kind among our own people proved to be an interesting novelty, to most of us. At 2½ o'clock p.m. we arrived at Trenton New Brunswick N.J. which with its numerous factories, canal-bridges &c. presented a lively and interesting sight. A few rods this side of the depot, the rail-road crosses a bridge some sixty feet high, a magnificent structure, and built over the canal, and a considerable portion of the city. Huge factories are built directly underneath it; as we passed over in the cars we could command a most beautiful view of the surrounding scenery. As we arri-

ved at this point we were greeted with considerable enthusiasm, and hundreds of factory girls waived their aprons from the windows, while the male and juvenile portion of the operatives streamed towards us in swarms. We remained at the station here some fifteen minutes then started again amid a most deafening shouting, resuming our journey to Campden, where we arrived after a pleasant trip at about 6 p. m. We immediately went on board the ferry-boat here and crossed to Philadelphia landing at 6½ p. m. Here we were again overwhelmed with a hearty reception in the way of cheers, and the crowds which gathered around us were greatly excited. A posse of police were among them, and escorted us to our quarters at the Girard House. The streets were lined with people, and windows were crammed to their utmost capacity. Buildings were profusely decorated with bunting &c. while flags floated to the breeze from almost every visible point on the route. As we marched along cheer upon cheer rent the air and handkerchiefs were waived in profusion. Arriving at our quarters, in the then unoccupied Girard House we were dismissed and marched in turn by companies, across the avenue to the Continental House where we were furnished with a beautiful collation or supper. After tea we returned to the Girard. The gentlemanly conduct of the waiters (which are all negroes) to us while at supper is certainly worthy of mention here. During

the evening many of us, myself among the number, laid ourselves flat on the floor and with the floor as a writing desk, wrote to our friends at home; others spent the time in various ways. Among other features of the evening many of us stepped upon the balcony, and gave a rousing "seven" for the ladies, which was responded to by the waiving of a hundred handkerchiefs across the street, much to the amusement of the crowd below. Before retiring for the night, we were informed by the Captain, of the attack on the 6th regiment N. Y. S. by the mob, on their arrival at Baltimore during the day, and that Gen. Butler intended to push through that place in the morning at the point of the bayonet if necessary. We were all consequently put in readiness to start at an early hour on a most dangerous and evidently perilous expedition. But we were not the ones to be intimidated by any such news, and all retired to sleep with the determination to do his whole duty in the morning

Saturday April 20

At about one o'clock a. m. we were aroused from a quiet slumber by the "orderly", and ordered to pack our knapsacks with all possible speed, and without a word, no man being allowed to speak even in a whisper. We of course obeyed immediately and in fifteen minutes

were ready to start. All the while I suffered from a violent head ache, which lasted all day long, and every step I took, jarred my brain like a thunder-bolt. But alas my unfortunate position! I could receive no attention, had I expected it, and in the agony which beset me, obeyed like the rest. At a given signal we marched or rather crept from our quarters to the lower entry where we marked time and awaited orders. It would be impossible to enumerate the thoughts that coursed through our minds as we stood here before the outside door of the hotel. Of our future destiny we knew nothing, and I can say we "cared less", for we were all in good spirits, and prepared for the worst encounter. At the word of command the door was thrown open and we noticed a carriage waiting before us, which as soon as we had gained the street started at a lively pace. Immediately the command double-quick was given and we followed with muskets at right shoulder shift, at a tearing pace, apparently on some great, and important expedition. Nor did we stop or slacken our pace until we arrived at the depot of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore rail road. Notwithstanding the gloomy prospects before us while on the march, we could not refrain from indulging in

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many a hearty laugh, at our uncomfortable position. We had our knapsacks slung on our backs of course, and the manner in which they bumped against us at every step, threatening to disturb our equilibrium, was quite amusing. One poor fellow had the misfortune to "stub-his-toe" and immediately he went sprawling in the road, while his knapsack and musket kept him company and, rattled about upon the pavements. The fate of the next dozen men that followed can better be imagined than described. Our friend was soon on his feet however, and followed, happily none the worse for his misfortune. Fought here to mention that the Allen Guards of Pittsfield accompanied us on this journey (though some ways behind,) but the rest of the regiment lay snugly in their quarters at the "Girard". Upon our arrival at the depot we learned that the famous 7th. regiment of New York were in the cars ready to start from Philadelphia. We remained in the depot until 11½ o'clock during which time we partook of a scanty breakfast or ration rather, which is a couple of slices of dry bread with, salt junk and mustard between them. What the mustard was for the Lord only knows but this much we know it was a

most unwelcome repast. We were soon favored however with warm loaves from an unknown friend, and you may rest assured dear reader these were doubly welcome. At 10 o'clock we were joined by the rest of the regiment, also a band of Sappers and Miners made up from detachments of the Lynn, ~~Peabody~~ Beverly and Gloucester companies. At 11½ o'clock we started with about 850 troops in a train of about twenty cars, amid a most deafening shouting, from the thousands assembled along the road for a considerable distance. Of course we responded in a hearty manner, and gave them many a hearty "seven" the rest of the troops joining, in the old fashioned "three cheers." We also struck up many a patriotic song, such as "America", "Star Spangled Banner" "Red White and Blue" &c. much to the amusement of our friends outside. The scenery along the route now grew again interesting and charming. As we journied South, vegetation grew more and more forward and indications of warmer region grew more and more apparent. We travelled for considerable distance alongside the Delaware river enjoying the variety of scenery around us, and soon crossed the boundary line between Jersey and Maryland; Our atten

tention was oftentimes taken up in watching the expressions of several negro slaves, whom we passed along grinned at us in a manner which did not fail to amuse most of us, and they manifested considerable pride in saluting us. As we neared the Wilmington junction it was reported, and afterwards confirmed that the bridges between that place and Washington city had been burnt, and that the road had been torn up for several miles. It was also reported that the boat at Perryville was in possession of the rebels who numbered one thousand but had among them only one hundred muskets. Arrangements were accordingly made for attacking them and taking the boat from them by force. We were then to go aboard and proceed at once down the river to Annapolis for the purpose of rescuing the Constitution then used as a practice ship for the midshipmen in the naval academy there. We were furnished with ammunition (thirty rounds to a man) and ordered to load which we immediately did. The Captain then addressed us in a few words, assuring us that everything bore the appearance of considerable trouble, and that we had got to fight for a certainty. Notwithstanding this discouraging state of affairs before us every man preserved the utmost coolness and determination, for which we were afterward complimented. We were the flank company of the Regiment and of course the duty of comencing

the attack was ours. We were therefore divided into squads, each man numbered and placed in his position, ready to jump into it the moment the train should stop. One would naturally suppose that fear would overcome a set of boys so inexperienced in regular action, and so young withal as most of us were. Not so with us however and in a few moments, many of the boys were quietly snoozing away the time, as if nothing unusual had happened.

About half a mile from the station at Perryville the train broke up and we leaped immediately from the cars and formed company front directly across the track, leaving our knapsacks &c behind. The order double quick was then given and away we started through mud and mire like so many wild cats, a terror to all before us. "Two files to the right and left over the fence" was then given in loud tones by the Captain, and the order was speedily obeyed by the flank men (of whom I was one) who scrambled up the banks of the road on either side and jumped the fences in a moment. Of course we expected a repulse by an opposing force, but not a person met our eye, and we landed without molestation in a puddle of clay and water some inches deep. Our position was truly laughable and we did not fail to indulge in an outburst. We kept on at the same tearing pace to the ferry, arriving in a few moments, and were not, only happily disappoint-

ted, but actually astonished at meeting none but a few unresisting citizens of the place. Some of the boys however claimed to have seen persons retreat behind the buildings but they were few and far between and were evidently quite expert in "making themselves scarce." Our safe arrival could hardly be accounted for and many questioned whether there might not be a concealed force on the lower decks of the steamer which proved to be the Maryland. We went immediately on board and descended at once to the lower deck. Not a person met our eye save the hands employed to work the boat, and we breathed free again. We soon learned that the Captain of the boat was waiting for his secession friends to take them down the river to Annapolis, and refused to start up steam for us but Butler soon brought him to, by giving him a choice between a dose of cold lead and complying with his wishes. This conduct on the part of Butler had the desired effect and the Captain wisely chose the latter. It was now about five o'clock p.m. and at six and a half o'clock the steamer left the pier and we launched out upon the Susquehanna to enjoy a delightful sail. The water was very calm, not a breath of air stirring and as we passed the several points of land on either side we had much to take up our attention. In the evening the moon shed her silver rays upon every sur-

rounding object, and our situation was truly pleasant. We staid upon deck until a late hour when we were ordered to spread our blankets and retire. This was not an unwelcome order for our continual riding and the excitement we had gone through, somewhat fatigued most of us.

Sunday Apr. 21

The troops were summoned for duty at an early hour and the non commissioned officers of our corps were detailed to drill the recruits of the same, which was done on the upper deck of the steamer. It was a most delightful morning, not a cloud was visible in the entire heavens and the sun shone in all his splendor. A warm delightful southerly breeze swept over us and we could not but feel thankful for such fine weather. We were at anchor. The hugh hull of the old Constitution lay within a gun shot of us, her black riders towering high above the water edge, and seemingly threatening our safety had we approached near her. A boat was sent from her to ascertain who we were and what were our intentions, and we afterwards learned that we had been taken for a posse of negroes from Baltimore who were expected by the officers of the frigate, whose guns were doubly shotted with grape ready to give us a warm reception. The recruits were drilled for an hour; company was then formed, ranks broken and rations served out for breakfast. About fifteen minutes were con-

sumed in this manner, and the troops were then ordered to fall in. At about nine o'clock the "Maryland" was hauled alongside the Constitution and arrangements immediately commenced for putting the frigate to Sea. The city of Annapolis was mostly in favor of secession and it was Butler's intention to take the old Constitution from the dangers of being captured by the inhabitants of the place. The waters of the Chesapeake were quite shallow at this point, and there was great danger of running the ship aground at any moment and thus not only delaying her departure but rendering it more and more doubtful. Accordingly some of the guns were hoisted from the frigate and put aboard the Maryland in order to lighten her, and render her capable of passing over the bar. Nearly three hours were occupied in this difficult job. The Pittsfield company (Allen Guards) Sappers & Miners and one own corps of Zouaves were ordered aboard of her, to work her and conduct her in safety to New York. At twelve o'clock m. we weighed anchor and the Maryland started with us in tow down the bay. We made but little progress, as a strong head wind was blowing and the tide was running out rapidly. At three o'clock p.m. we struck the bar as we had feared, and several attempts to move us, by the Maryland, proved fruitless and we dropped anchor to a

wait the next tide. The Maryland parted her hawser and left us, directing her course back towards Annapolis, but proceeded but a short distance before she grounded also, and all attempts to extricate her proved unavailing, and after throwing her coal cars overboard to lighten her she dropped anchor also. We were now in a dangerous situation. Our troops were divided, part of us being aboard the Constitution, and the rest aboard the Maryland. We afterwards learned that the Captain of the latter was a secessionist, and that running the boat aground, was intentional on his part. Night coming on the necessary precautions were taken for guarding the ship, and preventing any sudden surprise. Sentries were posted at every quarter, who were relieved every two hours. Every relief was under the supervision of a "corporal" and "sergeant of the guard" I was corporal of the third relief and while engaged in this duty, an unknown light was reported by the sentry on the forecastle, which was immediately made known to the officers of the ship. The call to quarters was immediately sounded and every man summoned on deck. The utmost confusion prevailed until the Captain of the ship threatened to shoot every man who spoke a word. Quiet and coolness was soon restored and we were ordered to place a cap

upon our muskets which were previously loaded. The guns were immediately set, having been previously shotted, and every mouth was hushed while we waited the approach of the suspected enemy. At this time the sky was completely overcast and our situation was rendered doubly unwelcome by the prospects of rain. The unknown lights proved to be the steamer Boston from Philadelphia with the 7th Regiment of New York on board, bound for Annapolis. She was ordered to heave to by our Capt and laid in the bay near us all the next day.

Monday Apr. 22/61.

The clouds rapidly disappeared at an early hour in the morning and the sun arose beautifully; the air was a little cool but comfortable and bracing, and the weather continued fine through the day. At 5 o'clock, "reveille" was beaten according to custom and every man was soon up and ready for duty. The first thing we did was to attend to those morning duties which are essential to health and cleanliness, and which though aboard ship we could not neglect. Soon after I had occasion to enter the state room of our Captain and from him I learned that we had escaped a most dangerous position, and that we were not then entirely free from it. He in

formed me that six hundred rebel troops were stationed in the vicinity of Annapolis, and that it was their intention to pitch upon and secure the frigate Constitution. He also said that had our troops arrived three hours later, our ship, that old ark of the Revolution would have been in the hands of traitors. Had Providence suffered this to be the case, our feelings and the feelings of every patriotic citizen of the United States, and lover of liberty, might better be imagined than described, as it was we could not but congratulate ourselves upon our promptness in time of need, and "thank Him that it had been ordained otherwise."

We lay at anchor in the Chesapeake bay, a mile or two from Annapolis, all day long with the Maryland and Boston in sight at a short distance. Our boys spent the time in an easy manner, about the decks, some writing, others smoking, while others who had become somewhat fatigued by our long journey and no little privation, whiled away the time in that "best of Nature's restorers" - Sleep. The cool breeze from the water was delightful, and for my own part, I found considerable enjoyment in watching the numerous sails passing and repassing upon the broad expanse of water around us. We all seemed to enjoy our situation much, with this exception. The food was

not of the best quality, on the contrary we were obliged to eat salt junk and pork which at home we should have considered poor enough for our hogs. Crackers, which from their similarity in hardness to brick-bats, were evidently somewhat old, formed a conspicuous part of our victuals. Two meals a day at this were all we were allowed. This poor fare was so diffrent from that which we had always been favored with at home, came hard enough to us all, and we accordingly set up an indignation meeting. The Captain (Devereux) heard of our proceedings and summoned us before him demanding an explanation of us, which we were not slow in giving. After hearing our complaint, he said that he could not blame us, and in order to provide us with as many necessaries as was possible, he told the non-commissioned officers to go into a state room, choose a commissary from our number, and make up a list of articles such as we considered needful and proper for our passage, promising us a full supply as soon as a boat should leave the ship for the shore. This we considered a great kindness, and appreciated it accordingly.

Towards night the "Boston" put ashore having no provisions aboard and landed the 4th. who pitched their encampment in Annapolis. They were finely equipped

and numbered a thousand muskets; they also had with them two brass howitzers. The Maryland floated off at night, and putting into Annapolis landed her troops also.

At 7½ o'clock p. m. "retreat" was beaten on board the Constitution, and evening parade formed on the quarter deck. Captain Devereux acted as Captain commanding of the troops, and Lt. Putnam acted as Adjutant. During the evening the moon shone beautifully, and her soft light lent a charm to the scenery about us, and the boys seemed to think it was too pleasant to retire, and as soon as ranks were broken, a squad of us collected on the fore castle deck where we spent the evening in a joyful manner, indulging in "sweet notes of song" until two bells (9 o'clock) when we dispersed to our quarters.

——— Tuesday Apr. 23d 1861 ———

We were aroused from our snug little bedrooms on the upper deck at "reveille" which was beaten at 5 o'clock, and were allowed an hour or so for morning duties. The weather of the morning was again fine and delightful and every indication of a pleasant day prevailed until about 10 o'clock when the atmosphere grew quite hazy, from a heavy vapor rising about us. This soon cleared away however and the weather of the day proved pleasant and warm.

At 7 o'clock (the customary hour) we marched to breakfast, but our table was about as inviting as usual, no change in the diet having as yet manifested itself. Dissatisfaction was depicted in every countenance, and many of the boys could not refrain from grumbling, while others complained of being sick. We were obliged to make the best of it however and of course went in, starvation being the only alternative. After breakfast I spent an hour in the Wardroom and wrote a couple of letters; I learned from the Capt. also, something which at that time filled every one of us with wonder and surprise, but which was soon after proved to be unfounded, much to our delight viz: that Washington had been captured and was in the possession of the Secessionists, and that we were at that moment surrounded by thousands of the traitors, who were stationed in and about Annapolis. At about 9 o'clock the Maryland hove alongside and we proceeded to retake our guns aboard. This gave us a chance to try our hands at the capstans and it was truly a novelty. When it was time to heave, the fifer commenced a lively air and we braced ourselves to the bars and away we went forward, march round the ring again and again, keeping time to the soul stirring

music of his life. It was necessary to have a guard as usual about the ship, to warn the crew of approaching danger, and I was detailed as corporal of the guard for the day. This duty prevented me from pulling many ropes, but I was not sorry, for the men soon complained of fatigue, at the capstans, and I was glad to escape the job. At 4 p. m. we had succeeded in getting the guns aboard, and placing them in their respective carriages, and we now considered ourselves doubly safe against any attack. The company was then formed and our boys were drilled for a short time, in the bayonet exercise, load and fire, and manual which caused the big drops of sweat to roll from our foreheads, and the inner man to cry for reinforcements. We were doomed to disappointment in this latter however, for the ship afforded no such luxuries as we felt like dipping into, but on the contrary our evening meal was more scanty than usual and to add to our discomfiture (our company) we were served last of all. We called the Captain and demanded the reason of this new treatment. He immediately interceded for us as usual and we were soon furnished with some good hot coffee, which wrought quite a change in our humor and we took possession of the forecastle deck where

we spent the evening in a pleasant manner, singing, smoking &c. under the sweet silver rays of a beautiful moon, until "tattoo" which sounded at 2 bells (9 o'clock), and drove us into our quarters. We were not sorry however for being interrupted, for the boys had undergone a hard days work at the capstans, and a good nights rest was not unacceptable. At 11 o'clock p.m. I was routed for guard duty, and summoned my relief. The boys were quite vexed at being disturbed and I truly pitied them. The moon still shone with all her silver lustre, and a warm southerly breeze swept over us, as we took our posts about the deck. No sound disturbed the profound silence save the occasional slap of a tiny wave (for the water was quite calm), against the side of our ship. To gaze upon the broad expense of water before us, beneath the pale rays of this luminous orb was a pleasure rarely experienced by our "jackies" and for one I enjoyed my situation much. At 1 o'clock in the morning, a boat drew alongside and we were rejoiced to find it contained a stock of eatable which we had sent for. We were not slow in getting them aboard and placing a guard over them for their security. They consisted of potatoes, mackerel, hams, tongues, hard and soft tack,

eggs, butter, cheese, sugar &c. How we longed to make a hole in some of them. You may rest assured reader that our mouths watered some, and that all hands brightened up at the prospect of "good things" in future, for a time at least. At the proper hour our relief was called in and we sought repose in fine spirits.

— Wednesday Apr. 24 —

"Reveille" again rattled in our ears at the usual hour and we reluctantly left our hard but comfortable beds, and commenced our daily tasks by first making our rough toilets, which occupied the time until breakfast which we took at 7 o'clock. The morning air was beautiful, rendered doubly charming by a balmy breeze which blew briskly from the southward. The golden rays of old Sol as he arose from above the horizon proved to us that a pleasant day might be expected. At an early hour, just before sunrise, a number of steamers were visible making towards us from the southeast and their movements were closely watched by all on board. They soon arrived near enough for us to distinguish them and we counted eleven, all having the "star spangled banner" floating from their masts. As they approached nearer we discovered that they were loaded with troops. Among them were the Ariel, Baltic and Karl Lane.

We expected that the Mechanic Lt. Infantry and City Guards of Salem were on board some of them, and our boys watched closely for friends among them. They sailed on all sides of us and came to anchor, as if seeking protection under our guns, and cheer upon cheer rent the air, and were rapidly exchanged as one by one they steamed by us. Two other steamers from the way of Baltimore soon passed us on their way to Annapolis, which we also cheered. It was estimated that between the time when we first saw the fleet approaching in the morning, and noon, eight thousand troops had passed the old frigate Constitution on their way to Washington. As soon as the excitement occasioned by the arrival of the steamers had ceased, our company fell in and roll was called. We were then drilled in the manual bayonet exercise and load & fire in all its branches on the quarter-deck, by the captain. Much wonder and delight were expressed by the officers and midshipmen, particularly the latter, who stood staring at us with mouths wide open as we went through the several motions, and they applauded us loudly when we had finished. After the drill, our muskets, which we loaded when drummed to quarters a few nights since, were discharged one by

one, in a kneeling position from a port hole on the starboard quarter. Inspection of knapsacks of all the men on board then took place as a number of men had complained during the past week of having some of their property stolen, a very common affair among soldiers. A list of articles missing, were given to the officers by the sufferers and every knapsack was opened and its contents displayed upon the deck, while the men stood in line behind them. After considerable investigation a majority of the missing articles were found, and restored to their proper owners who had been, in a majority of cases neglectful of their property, and thus allowed them to get misplaced. During the inspection, a boat came alongside the ship loaded with small articles of lunch which were eagerly bought, at exhorbitant prices by the men who dove at them like starved beasts. Their hungry condition was taken advantage of by the sellers and twenty-five cents was charged for a small package containing a few crackers and bit of cheese, while everything else rated in proportion. The men did not stand for prices however, and patronized liberally, and then felt satisfied, a change to anything to what we usually lived on, being preferred to money, which might well be called dross

on board ship. We now packed up our things again and prepared for dinner which we eat at 12½ o'clock. Soon after dinner black clouds appeared in the south eastern horizon which rapidly spread over the entire sky, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, and in a few moments rain commenced falling in a few large and scattering drops, which were immediately followed by a heavy shower, continuing for half an hour. We were not slow in retreating under cover where we remained. Resorted to the ward-room and spent considerable time writing. At about 4 o'clock the clouds began to disappear and the sun soon came out again as bright as ever. "Retreat" was beaten at 5 o'clock and the companies formed again on the quarter-deck for evening parade. While on the line a boat came alongside bringing two of our old soldiers, G. O. Stevens and S. H. Smith from the steamer Ariel. They brought with them letters and papers for the boys, and gave us an account of their trip &c. Said that although they could not leave Salem with the company, they were bound to join us as soon as possible, and accordingly left with the Mechanic Lt. Infantry on Friday morning. They informed us that the Mechanics left with 96 muskets, and

the guards with over 60. After welcoming them with due ceremony, and extorting from them all the news, they fell into ranks and drilled with us. Our arms were then inspected and we were dismissed. The evening we spent in pleasant conversation with our two friends and we learned considerable news. They informed us that a company called the "Home-guard" numbering 54 men, under the command of ex-Gen Devereux, was formed in Salem, and used our armory for drilling. The boys read their letters and we kept up a good time until "tattoo" when we retired.

Thursday April 25

The morning was cold and chilly, but the air clear and bracing. A high wind from W. N. W. was blowing when we left our quarters at reveille and our overcoats were quite comfortable. A barque, from Baltimore loaded with flour which had been seized by Capt. Rogers during the night, lay at a short distance from us on the port side, and it was reported that a part of the cargo was to be taken aboard, and the balance sent to Annapolis for the benefit of the troops. At 8 o'clock the colors (as is the daily custom) were saluted by the drummer and fifer, as they were hoisted. We spent the time in the morning in the usual manner

before breakfast. The company was divided into messes for convenience a captain chosen to each mess, whose duty it was to march their men to meals, and superintend the sitting and clearing away of the dishes. The N. C. O's formed a mess by themselves, and we took breakfast in this manner for the first time, this morning. At about 5 bells (10½ a.m.) we were ordered to fall in, when arms were inspected and we drilled for an hour. Ranks were then broken and we amused ourselves about the decks until dinner time. A boat loaded with eatables hove alongside soon after our drill and the boys patonized it as usual, diving into the eatables like hungry tigers. Serg. Batchelder purchased a couple of fine Shad which he had cooked for the table of the N. C. O's. Arrangements were now made for putting the ship to sea and Capt. Rogers with Lt. Upshur, went ashore at 8 bells (12 o'clock) to procure necessities for fitting her out. At 2 bells (1 o'clk) we marched to dinner. Soon after a steam tug came alongside, with sails, rigging, anchors &c. for the ship and we immediately took them on board, which gave us another chance to tug at the capstans. The truckage was strewn in every direction about the deck, and it was almost impossible to move about. The ship's galley also came

with the rigging, but was of no use as parts of it were lost, and it was impossible to put it together. This was a great disappointment to us as we had been promised better facilities for cooking when the galley arrived. Hammocks were distributed to us during the afternoon and we commenced at once to string them for use. At 6 bells (7 o'clock) the officers returned to the ship from shore and soon after our boys marched to supper. At about 8 o'clock in the evening 140 midshipmen arrived on board from the Naval school, varying in age from twelve to twenty years, and they immediately commenced lumbering up the decks with their baggage and their more important selves. They seemed to think they owned the ship, and selected the best quarters for their accommodation. Not satisfied with this they commenced to travel on their dignity, to use a common phrase, by ordering about our boys to suit their own convenience. But they made a sad mistake, and our boys soon brought them under and made them step round. At an early hour I retired; the moon shone beautifully and the evening was spent in a joyful manner by all hands.

Friday April 26.

At the usual hour we were summoned for

duty by the loud stirring music of the reveille. The atmosphere was again quite cool and bracing. The utmost stillness prevailed, not a breath of air was stirring and all nature was wrapped in the most profound silence. We soon learned that the "Allen Guards" were to leave us having been ordered to join the remainder of the regiment by Gen Butler. This news did not suit us exactly as the Guards had been with us during our whole journey, and we had come in a measure attached to them, and well we might, for they were a fine set of fellows. At an early hour they commenced to make arrangements for their departure and at (7 bells) 7½ o'clock they embarked on board the steamer Josaphine from Baltimore, for Fort McHenry ~~Annapolis~~. As they left the ship we gave them a rousing "seven," and it was responded to in a hearty manner by the Pittsfield boys, and cheer upon cheer rent the air in return. The middies (as we called them) also took it up and gave several loud parting cheers for our friends. We watched them until they were nearly out of sight, waving our hats &c. until our attention was called in another direction by a steamer making directly towards us, which proved to be the R. R. Cuyler from New-York. Arrangements were made immediately for taking us in tow. Two large hawsers,

were run out and made fast to the steamer and other arrangements made for our departure. A few moments before twelve o'clock m. the huge anchor was drawn up and the Constitution left her moorings in the Chesapeake, for New York. The surface of the water was just disturbed in a gentle manner, though a strong head wind was blowing which prevented us from making more than 8 knots per hour. We sailed along gradually and new attractions one by one presented themselves as we passed the various points on the shore. Annapolis we slowly left behind, and soon it was entirely out of sight. At 2 o'clock p. m. dinner was served up and we fared rather better than usual, mackerel and potatoes (which were luxuries to us then) being served out in ample quantities. In the afternoon we amused ourselves about the decks in various ways enjoying the changes in the scenery about us as we coursed along. Some work was to be done aloft and some of our boys who had had previous experience in sea-faring life volunteered their services, as the sailors on board were few and the middies were not exactly experienced hands. A contest soon ensued between our boys who were at work on one mast, and the middies who were at work on another, and the former proved too smart for the latter, finishing their job and gaining the deck half an hour before them. They were compli-

mented in the highest manner by the Capt. of the ship, for their promptness. At 6½ o'clock p.m. we fell in for drill, and drilled for an hour after which we took supper. In the evening I enjoyed myself in the quarters of the middies in a beautiful manner. A number of them were musicians and formed a fine orchestra consisting of two flutes, a violin and a guitar and during the evening they discoursed some excellent music. At 2 bells (9 o'clock) I retired for the night, but arose at 2½ o'clock in the morning and went on guard with my relief. Our watch was a pleasant one, as the moon shone beautifully and the air was warm and comfortable. The steamer Harriet Lane (which had kept by us ever since we left Annapolis) hailed an unknown schooner from Baltimore at an early hour in the morning and ordered her to heave to. For some reason the schooner did not obey and the steamer immediately gave chase coming up with her in a few moments when she fired a gun across her bow and brought her to in double quick time. At 3½ o'clock we spoke the steamer Montecello from New York bound for Annapolis.

Saturday April 27

The eastern sky now began to lighten up and the grey dawn of morning told us of the approach of day. One by one the stars vanished from the Heavens, to their snug hi-

ding places and the sweet lustre of the moon gradually faded away, as if shrinking in terror from the dazzling brightness of the King of Day, who now gradually appeared above the horizon, and seemed as if rising from the depths of the sea. We witnessed his ascent with the utmost pleasure, for we had often heard of the grandeur of " the rising of the sun at sea," and the spectacle was truly grand. At first his face was of a magnificent crimson hue, and of monstrous size. But as he traversed his daily path towards the Heavens, he gradually grew in brightness, until he became of a golden color and so dazzling, we were obliged to turn away. Our ship moved on under her powerful escort, steady and firm; the surface of the water was smooth and calm, disturbed only by gentle ripples, occasioned by a light westerly breeze, and our sail was pleasant in the extreme. At 9 a.m. we passed cape Henry on the Virginia shore, also in the distance fortress Monroe. Some excitement was now occasioned on board for one of the hawsers had parted, and the other slipped, which occasioned some little delay, but these little injuries were soon repaired, and we started again. We coursed along at a moderate rate of about 10 knots per hour, and soon left the

borders of the bay and launched out upon the broad Atlantic. The scene now grew more interesting and exciting, the waves ran high her and the ship rolled with the long dizzy swells of the ocean. The boys enjoyed it much and perched themselves upon the rails of the ship and in the port-holes, on the gun deck, from which the sea looked beautifully. Some however were sadly afflicted with that most dreadful of human ailments, sea-sickess, and the unfortunate victims lay strewn about the decks, exposed to the ridicule and laughter of their comrades, as usual. During the afternoon an amusing scene took place on the spar deck. A pair of boxing gloves were procured, and several of the men on board amused themselves and the crowd in sparring. Two little fellows among the midshipmen proved to be quite expert at it. They appeared to be only from ten to twelve years of age, and the way they handled the gloves was surprising. The skillful licks which each at times dealt to his opponent, elicited frequent applause from the bystanders. The sport lasted for some time, but it soon "played out", and the sponge was thrown up. At about 4 (6 bells) 7 o'clock we fell in for supper, after which the company

was again formed and divided into two watches for the night, the front rank constituting one, and the rear rank the other watch. At the usual hour I retired being in the 2d. watch, while the 1st. watch remained on duty until 12 o'clock, when we relieved them. During the night the ship rolled and pitched tremendously and fears were entertained that the connecting hawsers might part. To walk the decks was entirely out of the question. While enjoying a comfortable nap on a bench in the house on deck, the ship gave a sudden lurch, upsetting the bench and landing me sprawling on the floor. I jumped up and finding myself unharmed, replaced the bench and laid down to rest again. At 12 o'clock we were visited for duty, and went on deck where we remained until 4 o'clock (8 bells) a. m. when we were relieved, and retired again to quarters.

Sunday April 28

At about 7 o'clock, we arose (somewhat later than usual having been on duty during the night) and after going through our morning duties awaited breakfast. The sky was rather overcast and a dense fog was visible towards the eastward, a cool southerly wind rendered the air quite chilly and overcoats were not uncomfortable. The fog soon closed around us, and was so thick it was impossible to

see through it. In a few moments rain fell and soon increased to large drops for a few moments, and prospects prevailed of a stormy day. About 6 bells (7 o'clock) the sun was partially visible though a veil of clouds, and seemed as if striving to shed his golden rays around us, but without avail and he was soon obscured by the clouds again. At 7 bells (7:30 o'clock) the order was given to fall in and we marched to breakfast, which we finished in a few moments and returned again to the spar deck where we noticed a pilot boat had came up to us from the city of New York, and the Cutter took a pilot aboard. I now entered the ward-room to write, a little but was soon interrupted by some most beautiful strains of music, which proceeded from a large, magnificent melodeon in the quarters of the Midshipmen, filling my soul with sad sweet meditation, and I immediately joined them. A crowd from all quarters of the ship soon collected and we indulged in a variety of songs until we were routed by the officers of the ship who coolly informed us that we were "making too much noise", and "it was impossible to hear any thing on deck," so we were obliged to desist. For my own part I took possession of Lt. Brewster's state-room and indulged in a nap, while the rest scattered in various directions. I remained but a short time in

the arms of Morpheus however, for some mischievous rascal brought me to my senses by nearly jerking my leg off, and yelling to the top of his voice "all in for dinner". I at first thought to retaliate, but concluded to go and get something to eat instead, for a morsel was always welcome on board the Constitution, if it was not of the best quality. Soon after dinner the wind increased to a perfect gale and it was considered inadvisable to proceed farther in the fog, and we dropped anchor. The Cuyler cast off our hawser and anchored at a short distance. We lay off the heights on Jersey shore, the ship riding heavily on the waves, at times rolling furiously, and the rain falling quite fast, while the wind continued to blow and whistle through the rigging, and the fog seemed to grow thicker and thicker. At about 3 o'clock (6 bells) however, it began to disperse, and we again weighed anchor, and our escort (the Cuyler) again took us in tow. We put out only one hawser, but the wind blowing dead a head fears were entertained this might not be sufficient to hold us, and sails were put on in order to lessen the strain. At 4 bells, (6 o'clock) we passed Sandy Hook, and the steam frigate Niagara at anchor. We also passed and cheered soon after an English steamer laden with troops. Our ocean cruise was now about at an

end and we coursed along at a rapid rate, up the outer bay of "New York harbor," and soon entered and passed through the "Narrows" into the inner harbor. We were now within a few miles of the great metropolis and the scenery on all sides grew more and more attractive and interesting. On one side of the bay lay the rapidly grown city of Brooklyn, with its many attractions, among which could be seen the beautiful hills and glades of Greenwood cemetery, situated on Gowanus heights and covering an area of some three hundred and thirty acres. Immediately south lay Fort Hamilton numbering eighty guns. On the opposite shore lay Staten island, a favorite resort for summer residence, with the Forts Richmond and Tompkins numbering respectively one hundred and forty, and forty guns, also the batteries Hudson and Morton numbering sixty guns. Governor's Island on which is situated Fort Columbus, Castle William, and South Battery with an aggregate strength of one hundred and eighty two pieces, and Bedloe's Island with Fort Wood numbering sixty seven guns were places of attraction as we passed them. We now rapidly neared the Battery and at 8 3/4 o'clock dropped anchor where we lay all night. It was now quite dark, and the myriads of lights from the city of New York directly before us, Brook-

lyn on the right, and Jersey city on the left all blended together in one continuous line, formed a novel and attractive appearance not unlike a monster torchlight procession. We found much to interest us during the evening though some of the boys spent considerable time in writing. For my own part I enjoyed considerable pleasure in watching various colored signal lights, and listening to the numerous bells of the steamers and ferries passing and repassing us in every direction. At 2 bells (9 o'clock) Capt D— and Lieut A— embarked in a small boat for the shore. Many of us were anxious to accompany them, but none were allowed to leave the ship, and after listening to some fine music from the Midshipmen for half an hour, I took possession of Lieut A—'s state-room with Corp'l W— and retired.

Monday Apr. 29

At an early hour we were up and ready for duty, and after finishing our duties of the morning we ascended to the spar-deck to view the sights around us. The venerable crescent shaped spot known as the Battery, so dear to New-Yorkers for its picturesque delights was but a stones throw before us; small craft of every description sailed around us in every direction as

stabled at the huge old hull of the Constitution. Brooklyn and Jersey city, the Hudson and East rivers, and the Harbor furnished many interesting sights for the eye, as we gazed around, and we enjoyed the prospect in the highest possible manner, until we were interrupted by the order "Fall in for breakfast," which we of course obeyed. After breakfast & spent considerable time writing. At 10 o'clock a.m. two tugboats the "Oliver H. Petit" and "Jas A. Stevens" came along side and prepared to take us in tow to the Brooklyn navy-yard. The wind blew very hard and the ship hove round in an opposite direction from the entrance to East river and nearly an hour was spent in heading her. With a powerful tug at each side however this was finally accomplished and we weighed anchor and soon were rapidly nearing our destination. As we entered the East river a wonderful panorama met our eyes. Far as the sight could follow all was life and action. Great ships bearing the flags of every clime crowded the wharves, their forests of masts and spars hiding the view of the walls and roofs beyond. Ponderous ferries passed and repassed in seeming confusion, altogether forming a scene of crowded and tumultuous movement. At 12 o'clock M. we arrived at the Navy-yard and soon after the Capt. stepped aboard

and gave us orders to pack up, as we were to ashore at once. We executed this order in double-quick time and were soon ordered to fall in, when we were drawn up in line and, Capt. Rogers of the old frigate addressed us in a few words, complimenting us for the manner in which we had conducted ourselves during our passage, and expressing his regret for the poor accommodation and scanty fare we had received, assuring us that under the circumstances the best had been done for us. At the conclusion of his remarks we gave him a hearty "seven" and stepped aboard the ferry boat which already lay alongside, taking with us our utensils and a quantity of coffee and sugar which remained of our stock of provisions. In less than half an hour we stepped upon land at the foot of Beekman St. and proceeded to the "Astor-house" route step and divesting ourselves of our equipments and baggage marched in to an excellent dinner, which contrasted greatly with our late fare and which was of course duly relished. After dinner we were dismissed for half an hour, and the boys strolled in every direction about the city to see the "elephant". At about 4 p.m. Col. Ellsworth's fire zouaves came round the city-hall-park, and we formed line in front of the Astor to see them. They were a bold looking set of fellows, armed

with 13
short rifles, with sabre bayonets, and dressed in a neat grey "zouave" uniform trimmed with red. They numbered about eleven hundred men and were escorted by several thousand active firemen of the city. As they passed cheer upon cheer rent the air, and we gave them a hearty cheer of "seven" several times. They were on their way to Washington. While here we came across a friend from Salem and enjoyed a pleasant conversation with him, and he informed us that as he was about to return to S- he would be happy to take any parcel or letter for us, and many of us sent home by him. At 5 p. m. Lieut B, S- and myself took a short walk to the United States Hotel and spent a short time in an agreeable manner, returning to the Astor at 6 o'clock. On the way we stopped into a military store and B. purchased a curious looking article called a fez cap. At 6½ we had a roll call and went into tea, after which Cor. W- and myself took a walk up Broadway as far as Eighth St, we then returned and visited "Laura Keene's" to see the "Seven sisters" and were highly pleased with the performance. One remarkable feature of the play was a drill of 25 female zouaves, under the command of Laura Keene, which was loudly applauded. At 11 p. m. we return-

ed again to the Astor and formed company, and proceeded to the temporary barracks in the city hall park where we were quartered for the night

Tuesday Apr. 30

We were summoned for duty at 6 a. m. and after roll call and morning duties generally resorted to the Astor for breakfast. The morning air was cool and bracing, the sun was brilliant and charming and every prospect prevailed for a pleasant day. Breakfast over the boys busied themselves in a variety of ways about the house, some smoking and chatting, some reading, others writing &c. awaiting the arrival of the mail. The time was short however and the wished-for-letters were soon at hand and Reynolds received his first letters from home. In luck at last. After perusing them I enjoyed myself a short time about the house then a squad of us took a short walk about the city. During the journey we "dropped in" to several hat stores and in vain I tried to purchase a ~~cap~~ uniform cap to replace the one I had been unfortunate enough to lose overboard. We also patronized the barber under the Astor, and called at Meade Brothers and made arrangements for some photographs after which we returned to

the Astor and dined. After dinner Harry H. and myself strolled up Broadway and called on Mrs. Foner at 753 where we spent an hour very pleasantly after which we journied round to Clinton and Waverly places. Clouds now rapidly appeared and in a few moments rain fell quite fast. We accordingly made good our time to save a ducking, hopped into a "Bus" and returned to the Astor arriving at about 4½ p.m. After the shower we sauntered out again calling at the "Metropolitan" "St. Nicholas" "Le farge" &c. We then returned again and took tea. At 6½ p.m. we formed company, when roll was called and we marched to the saloon down stairs where we drilled for half an hour and were then dismissed. Some half a dozen of us now started out for the evening which it was finally agreed we should spend at "Winter Garden", to which place after partaking of an ice cream at Taylors we resorted. The programme for the evening was "Jenny Lind" and the "Governis wife" in which Mrs. John Wood and Jefferson appeared in all their glory. At the close of the performance we returned to our quarters

at the Astor. As I ascended to my room I met a brother of Cor'l Williams on the stair who handed me a letter from home. I spent an hour in pleasant conversation with him then wrote in my journal and retired.

One very important thing I have omitted. At about 5 o'clock we gave an exhibition of our bayonet drill in the City Hall Park before a large crowd of spectators which, judging from the applause which was given at times, must have been quite satisfactory to them.

"Wednesday May 1st.

A cool but clear and beautiful morning. Arose at the early hour of 6½ o'clock and at 8½ on the arrival of the mail was much pleased to receive a letter from A— which I at once read and answered. At 9 we breakfasted after which orders were recived to fall in, and we were drilled for an hour in the bar-room. At 10 we broke ranks and I immediately called at Meade Brothers and obtained the Photographs which I had previously ordered, three of which I sent home. I then after some difficulty purchased a new forage cap somewhat different from the company pattern, which Mrs. Austin from Salem (then visiting at the Astor)

kindly refashioned with some gilt braid, to correspond with the rest. At about 12 o'clock clouds appeared, obscuring the Sun and rain soon fell quite fast. At 1½ p.m. I partook of an excellent dinner after which a party of us visited Barnums where we spent the afternoon very pleasantly. On entering the Museum I was quite pleased to meet three friends, Midshipmen from the Constitution also a member of the 7th N. Y. Reg. who was with us at Philadelphia, but who had returned on account of ill health. The latter kindly procured for us tickets for reserved seats at the dramatic performance, which consisted of the celebrated play entitled, "The Hidden Hand." At the close of the performance we examined the variety of curiosities, including the "Bears," "Sea Lion," "Seals," "What is-it," "Tom Thumb," "Albino Family," and in fact all the interesting features of the Museum. At 5½ o'clock we returned to our quarters, to find the weather again delightful, the rain having ceased and the Sun shining beautifully. During our absence a quantity of equipage arrived for us consisting of Rubber Blankets, Haversacks & Canteens. At 6 the company fell

in for a short drill after which we took tea. During the evening a squad of us took a stroll up Broadway, calling at the 5th Avenue and St. Nichols returning at about 9½ when we retired, but not to sleep, for no sooner had we extinguished the lights, than a number of the boys entered the room somewhat provoked at our retiring so early (or rather apparently so) and bent on having a good time. Accordingly the bed-clothes were very unceremoniously removed, and for an hour all was noise and confusion. "Every dog will have his day" and the boys having carried out their plans, retired at a late hour and were soon lost in the arms of Morpheus.

Thursday May 2d.

This affair had the usual effect on us in the morning and it was not until the Sun was high in the Heavens that we were awakened by a loud bustle in our room, announcing the arrival of an old friend Charlie Dearborn from Salem, who had come on to join the company, bringing with him a number of letters for members of the company among which were three for myself. This had the effect to draw us out of bed in a hurry. The Sun shone beautifully and a cool

breeze from the North rendered the morning charming in the extreme. After enjoying a hearty breakfast, I returned to my room and spent the greater part of the forenoon reading and answering my letters. E. N. A., Edw. S. and myself then called on Mr. Titus an elderly gentleman, and acquaintance of father's who kindly shew us over his large and extensive baking establishment, (the largest in the city,) kindly entertaining us for an hour. In this establishment the dough is kneaded, rolled, cut, stamped and prepared for the oven by novel and ingenious machinery, the invention of Mr. T. himself saving an immense amount of labor. At 1 p.m. we took our leave and visited the immense Dry Goods and clothing establishment of Messrs Claflin & Co. said to be the largest of the kind in the world, where I purchased a pair of laced marching boots to complete the Zouave uniform. At 2 p.m we returned to the Astor and dined, after which Archer and myself took a trip up Broadway returning at about 4 o'clock. Soon after 4 the company fell in roll was called and we drilled a short time in the bar room awaiting the arrival of some drums which had been sent,

for as music. They soon arrived and we were marched to the City Hall Park where we drilled for an hour in the different branches of load-and-fire before a tremendous throng of spectators, who frequently applauded our movements. At about 4 o'clock at the invitation of Mr. F. Langdon Ward, we marched up Broadway to his residence No. 22 West 16th. St. and partook of a most excellent collation, and one which will always be remembered by every member of the Company. The tables were set in a style of magnificence rarely surpassed, and the whole occasion was enlivened with the smiling countenances of a number of beautiful ladies. After satisfying the "inner man," we formed line in front of the house, and entertained Mr. Ward and his friends with an exhibition of the Bayonet drill which drew from them loud bursts of applause. At the close of this we gave them a rousing "seven", and bid them farewell, returning by a round-about march to the 5th Avenue Hotel, where we again partook of refreshments at the invitation of Mr. Swan formerly of Salem, and an ex-member of the Company.

Leaving the Hotel, we again drilled

for a few moments in the area in front of her which we took up our line of march down Broadway, went back to the store after an unusually hard days work, partook of a hearty supper and retired.

Friday May 3d.

Having enjoyed a good nights rest we arose at the hour of 7 and brekfasted a half an hour after. The weather of the morning was the same as that of the preceding morning but the wind soon changed to the South and threatened rain. After breakfast I purchased a good sized blank-book for the purpose of keeping the records of this journal and spent most of the forenoon in copying and writing to the folks. Dined at the usual hour after which we were ordered to fall in, with overcoats, and proceeded at once to the City Hall Park, where large photographs were taken of the company in line, by the celebrated artists Meade Brothers. One half of the company being recruits and entirely unacquainted with the different tactics, we were drawn up in open order, the front rank consisting entirely of the drilled members kneeling at the position of ready in load and fire kneeling, the rear rank of re-

artists standing at the position of order arms. The weather at this time was not such as our artists desired, rain having commenced falling a couple of hours previous, and continuing quite fast through the whole, however some very good negatives were taken. At about 3½ o'clock we marched to the house and were dismissed. The weather continuing too unpleasant to enjoy much outside, I repaired to my room and had just seated myself to write when loud huzzas, music and drums drew me to my window, which fortunately opened out to Broadway affording an excellent opportunity of witnessing whatever might be passing.

The excitement at this time proved to be the Ulster County Regiment numbering about 500 men on their way to the seat of War. The 22d N. Y. Regiment also passed down Broadway a few hours before, with 1200 men, and as fine a body as we had seen anywhere thus far. At 7 o'clock I took tea and it being a wet and uncomfortable evening, retired at an early hour.

Saturday May 4th

"Pleasures cannot always last" at least in this world, and to day is one that will be remembered by every member of the Salem

Zouaves. For a week we had enjoyed the hospitality of one of the best hotels in the City, the Astor, receiving more than the usual attention from the gentlemanly proprietor Mr. Stetson, an ex-member of the company. We had visited all the "lions" of the city, and had came in contact with many of our friends from home, some of whom stopped at the hotel with us. We made many new friends, and gave the citizens of New York frequent exhibitions of our manual and bayonet drill, never failing to draw from them, sudden bursts of applause at the precision of our movements, and well deserved compliments to our gallant commander, Arthur F. Devereux. All this was soon to end, and we were to leave these "gay and festive scenes", to join the Regiment at Washington. Accordingly we arose at 7½ and soon after sat down to a hearty breakfast. The somewhat sad feeling of the occasion was rendered more unpleasant, by the uncomfortable weather outside. It was a cool and disagreeable morning, and rain fell quite fast, and at intervals during the forenoon we were visited by frequent spits of snow. Soon after breakfast the expected order came to pack up, and we soon learned that we

were to embark on board the Steam frigate Niagara at 11 a. m. for Washington. The scene at the house was unusually lively for a short time, but we were soon ready to move. We were no sooner in line than the order was countermanded, and "unsling knapsacks" was obeyed with uncommon promptness. We now broke ranks and improved the last opportunity, to write a few lines in this journal, until dinner time, when we partook of a most sumptuous feast and our last meal at the Astor. Soon after dinner orders again came for us to fall in, and slinging knapsacks we proceeded to the bar-room, where we waited in line for orders.

At 3½ o'clock they came, and after giving a rousing cheer of "Seven" for our friends and the Astor, we bid them farewell and proceeded to the dock of the Steamer Roanoke, being unable to take passage in the Niagara. We went on board at once and while waiting for her to steam up, were much pleased to see our friend Mr. Ward on the pier who afforded the crowds assembled to witness our departure, much sport by tossing the contents of a huckster's basket among us, consisting of apples, oranges &c. which caused such a scrabbling among the men, as is seldom seen, excepting among

a jolly crowd of soldiers. A lot a few, several times lost their equilibrium in their earnest desire to secure the fruit, and rolled about the deck, convulsed with laughter. Soon after the excitement had somewhat subsided we disembarked from the Roanoke at the request of many spectators, and gave a short exhibition of the bayonet exercise on the wharf. Again we went on board and at 6 o'clock precisely, we steamed away from the pier amid the shouts and cheers of the crowd, which we did not fail to return until we were fairly out of sight. We enjoyed a most beautiful sail down the Harbor, watching the receding city of New York, until one by one the spires, shipping &c faded from our vision, and all was lost apparently in a misty cloud. Staten Island and Sandy Hook were soon passed, and we launched out into the broad Atlantic. The smoothness of the water as we steamed down the bay was now followed by the sudden surges of the ocean, and our little steamer rolled and pitched tremendously. The waves were unusually turbulent, and had the never-failing effect to persons unused to the Sea, upon nearly all on board. I did not escape the snare and retired to my berth in all the miser-

ies of sea-sickness. I could hear the clattering of doors, amid the splashing of waves, distinctly, which only added to the unpleasantness of my position. Suddenly a loud crashing of crockery broke upon my ears and I soon learned that the dishes had been swept from the table and smashed in a thousand pieces. I soon fell asleep however and enjoyed a good nights rest.

Sunday May 5th.

I did not awake until I was aroused by Capt. D. in my state room, when I arose and joined the company at breakfast, after which I went upon deck to enjoy the surrounding scenes. It was a most beautiful morning, a clear bright Sun shone in all its splendor and with the exception of a few white clouds the sky was clear and spotless. The scene was rendered more pleasant by a balmy breeze from the South-east. We were upon the broad surface of the Atlantic, out of sight of any land, with no object to attract our attention, save the white sails of numerous craft in every direction. For a long time we sat in groups about the deck enjoying the scene around us until 10 o'clk when we were ordered to fall in to attend divine service in the saloon below, the first we

had attended since our departure from Salem. The services were conducted by private Harry B. Hall, and consisted of the following order of exercises

1
Prayer from Episcopal Service
2
Selection from 15th Psalm
3
Missionary Hymn
4
Reading of 5th chapter of Matt. by Hall and company all
5
Reading of 5, 6 & 7 chap. of Proverbs by conductor of services
6
Prayer
7
Doxology.

At the close of services I spent an hour in the saloon writing until 1½ o'clock when we fell in for dinner. During the afternoon an amusing scene took place on board causing considerable sport among the men for an hour. One of the recruits, a tall stalwart individual, familiarly known among the men as "du-dah" was seen to wear about the deck an old coat with the Virginia State button on it, belonging to the Captain of the steamer. The boys, determined to have a good time, immediately set up cries of "secessionist" "traitor" &c. and chased him about the deck. After some difficulty he was captured and court-marshalled on a charge of treason. The proceedings took place in the saloon, and after some deliberation the court found the prisoner guilty and he was

sentenced to be hung but no rope could be found which would answer the purpose and he was condemned to be shot. Accordingly his hands and feet were tied and he was stood up on the stern of the ship when Lt. Putnam taking a revolver aimed and fired. The shot apparently took effect and "dit-dah" rolled over on the deck. As he was taken up not a tear was shed, but on the contrary many a hearty laugh was heard at the manner in which the joke was carried out. It was now nearly night and as we were approaching what was considered dangerous ground, a guard was detailed from the company and stationed about the deck with instructions to keep a vigilant watch against the approach of spies. At 9 o'clock in the evening we came to anchor near the U. S. Frigate "Cumberland" off Fortress Munroe, then blockading the mouth of the James river.

Monday May 6th.

At 4 o'clock a. m I was summoned by the Corporal of the Guard and immediately entered upon duty with my Relief on deck. The weather was exceedingly uncomfortable a cold northeast wind blowing at the time and rain falling quite fast. As the grey dawn of morning began to show, a boat was lowered from the

"Cumberland" and immediately came along side to speak us. The inmates having satisfied themselves who we were, we were allowed to approach nearer which we accordingly did and came to anchor soon after between the "Cumberland" and the Fortress within speaking distance of both. At about 6½ o'clock Capt. Devereux and Lt. Putnam embarked in a boat for the "Cambridge", then laying alongside the wharf at the Fort, and having on board the Salem Coast Guard. At 7 we fell in for breakfast and soon after we noticed a boat making towards us from the "Cambridge" and as they approached nearer, we recognized several familiar faces, among them Pond, Cutler, Benj Nichols of Salem and A Upton of South Danvers, we also learned from them that a number of other Salem boys were on board the "Cambridge" among them private Huntington of our company, (who started with us from home, but left the company in Boston at the earnest request of his father,) and Corporal Chas. Lee. Both of whom soon after came aboard the Roanoke and we passed an hour with them very pleasantly. They informed us that the "Cambridge" was taking on board several guns and would in a

short time sail with the "Roanoke" for Washington. During the forenoon a merchantman attempted to pass us, contrary to orders respecting the blockade, (unless she be loaded with troops or provisions for troops of the U. S. Army) and this too without displaying any colors. She was immediately discovered by the "Cumberland" from which a couple of guns were discharged as a signal for her to heave to. The merchantman did not notice this, nor alter her course, but kept directly ahead apparently unconcerned. The "Cumberland" not liking this defiant manner of her, immediately let fly a shell which went hissing and singing into the air with tremendous force, exploding directly over the merchantmen and falling in fragments into the water just ahead of her. This had the desired effect and she dropped anchor in an instant and lay under the guns of the frigate. At 12 o'clock m. we got under way and steamed up the Chesapeake towards the Potomac with the "Cambridge" astern of us. The sky soon became completely overcast with black clouds bearing a threatening appearance and at 3 o'clk. a dense fog came up, so thick that se-

eral times it was considered inadvisable to proceed, we however kept on at moderate speed until 6 o'clk when it gradually began to disperse. Our pilot now discovered that he had lost his course and steered in almost an opposite direction, we were soon put to rights and once more steamed at a rapid rate up the bay. We now discovered the "Cambridge" some miles astern of us with all sails set endeavoring to keep up with us but the "Roanoke" was too much for her and she was soon entirely out of sight behind. Soon after 7 we came to anchor at the mouth of the Potomac river to await the "Cambridge". I was at this time on guard having been on duty with my relief since 4 p.m. The clouds now began to thicken and the wind increased to almost a hurricane. The Captain came up on deck and took a hasty glance about him and returned to the cabin, saying, that he expected we should have an unusually rough night. At 8 o'clock I was relieved by the Corporal of the next relief, and very fortunately escaped the uncomfortable position of being on duty in the storm. I had no sooner gone below with my men, than the lightning began to dart in vivid flashes, followed by the most deafening rattling

peals of thunder, while the gigantic rain drops which fell few and far between were but forerunners of what was to follow, for it soon came down in torrents. The waves were tossed about in a frightful manner and the "Roanoke" rolled and pitched with such force that it was impossible to keep a footing without some assistance from the rigging or other part of the steamer. The scene about us was terrifically grand. In the darkness we could discern the snow white caps of the mountainous waves as they came thrashing against the sides of the vessel with dreadful violence, throwing the spray completely over us and emitting volumes of that marvellous wonder of Nature, phosphorescent light. At 8 o'clock I retired, but was called again by the Corporal at 11 and went on duty with my Relief. The weather was now quite pleasant again, the clouds gradually disappeared and one by one the stars peeped from their hiding places, until the sky was entirely clear, and the twinkling stars glittered like so many diamonds.

During our tour of duty frequent alarms were caused by the approach of different lights, reported at times by the sentries. At 2 o'clock we were relieved and turned in.

Tuesday May 7th

In the morning I arose at the usual hour of 7 o'clock notwithstanding the fatiguing duty of the night, and at 7½ the company went below to breakfast, after which I went on deck to find the scene truly charming. The bright Sun's rays fell upon the deck with the genial warmth of midsummer, and the blue canopy of Heaven was unspotted by even the smallest cloud. Not a breath of air was stirring and the various objects about us were reflected with mirror like distinctness in the smooth surface of the water beneath us. We were sailing rapidly up the Potomac with the Cambridge a short distance a-stern of us and the scenery on both sides of the river was beautiful beyond description. The green verdured verdured hills, the deckly wooded groves, the high rocky bluffs, the beds of sand and clay, each in turn could be distinctly seen as we coursed along, while ever and anon the white dwellings peeped from among the trees lending an additional charm; the whole forming a delightful specimen of the beauties of Nature. As we were passing hostile shores it was considered expedient to have sentries posted, to give notice of any alarm which might be caus-

ed by movements on shore. Accordingly a guard was detailed and I was on duty as Corporal between the hours of 11 and 2. At about 3 o'clock we passed Mount Vernon the home and burial place of the immortal Washington. The manner in which Nature has crowned this spot with her many charms again defies description and must be seen to be appreciated. In accordance with the usual custom when passing this sacred spot, we stood on deck with uncovered heads while our bell tolled a solemn requiem for him whose name will live forever in the hearts of the American people. At half past three we passed Fort Washington, half a mile above Mount Vernon on the Maryland side of the river. Here was indeed almost a paradise, the grounds were delightfully situated and cultivated with the taste of a palace park, while the massive walls of solid masonry constituting the Fort rose abruptly from these commanding a complete view of the Potomac for miles in either direction. At about 4 p.m. we passed Alexandria a noted hot-bed of secession and as there was some danger of being fired upon we were ordered below, where we remained until we had reached safer ground.

At 6 o'clock we passed the Arsenal within speaking distance, and I noticed a number of old acquaintances belonging to the Salem Mechanic Light Infantry, 5th. Mass. Vol. Militia, who were quartered at the Treasury building, a mile from the Capitol on Pennsylvania Avenue. They were on detached service, doing guard duty at the Arsenal. We immediately gave them a rousing "seven" which was responded to with a will by the "Mechanics." A steam-tug now came along side and towed us up to the Navy-yard, and Capt. Devereux and Lieut. Austin went a-shore at once for orders, returning at 9 o'clock p. m. bringing with them several letters which though rather old were exceedingly welcomes. At about sun-set we had the pleasure of witnessing a battalion-drill of the 71st. Reg. N. Y. V. then quartered at the Navy-yard. During the evening I wrote a few letters then retired.

Wednesday May 8th.

At 5 o'clock we turned out and were ordered to pack up immediately. At 7 we went ashore, and marched by an uncomfortable route to the Capitol where we were assigned comfortable quarters in one of the rooms on the northern front of the left wing. This march though

but a single mile was fatiguing in the extreme. The entire route from the Navy Yard to the Capitol was through about three inches depth of sticky clay, of that brick-red hue, common in this vicinity of the country, which in addition to the heavily laden knapsacks which we carried retarded our progress considerably. Arriving at the Capitol I was somewhat surprised at the scene which presented itself. I had expected to find the building at least finished, but instead of this the outside was still in process of erection, while the grounds about were completely blockaded with casks of lime and cement, tons of iron-work belonging to the massive dome yet in embryo, and half-sculptured pillars and blocks of marble. Through these we made our way to our quarters and after stacking arms were dismissed for an hour, with orders not to leave the building. We were busily engaged in examining the different parts of our new abode, when a loud cry from the outside announced the arrival of several huckster women with their baskets of pastry, fruit &c. The boys soon closed around them and in a few moments they were emptied completely. The contents were

eagerly devoured for we had thus far seen nothing of any breakfast. At the late hour of 11 o'clock however this meal was served up in the lower yard, back of the building, and consisted of fresh bread and coffee with a sprinkling of salt fish. Breakfast over we were dismissed for an hour and a half and strolled about the building and grounds adjoining. In the park in front a number of companies were drilling in the various tactics, and we soon learned that several Regiments were quartered in the building with us, among them the celebrated Fire-Zouaves of New York numbering 1000 men and commanded by Col. Ellsworth. At about 1 o'clock I entered the Hall of representatives and seating myself at one of the desks, spent most of the afternoon in writing. While here I made a careful inspection of the work about me, which was rich and costly though somewhat old in style. The walls were heavily laden with magnificent carving and stucco work of gilt and crimson, with occasionally historical paintings sunk in deep panels. The ceiling was arranged in squares, separated from each other by heavy pendant ornaments in gilt and colors, the centre

being of colored glass divided into forty-five squares, thirty-four bearing the emblems of the different states, the balance being blank for the states to be admitted to the Union hereafter. It also furnished the means of lighting the hall by day, while in the evening a brilliant light shone through it from extensive gas-fixtures concealed outside. The desks of the Representatives which were arranged in semi-circles, were of black walnut and completely covered with ornamental work, while the chairs which were of the same material were furnished with red morocco cushions in the seats and backs. The speakers stand was of solid white marble neatly and elegantly sculptured. A minute description of the place would require a volume by itself, therefore it cannot be attempted with anything like justice, in this journal. At 5 p.m we fell in for our second meal, after which we were drilled for an hour on the park in front before a large collection of citizens and soldiers, who were not a little astonished at the precision of our movements, particularly in the bayonet exercise, and gave us several rounds of applause. In one hour we marched to quarters and

were dismissed after which an order was read to us by the Captain as follows:-

"Head 2rs. — —

Special Order

No — — Capt. Devereux, Lieut. Putnam, Sergt's. Emmerton, Gray, Batchelder, Corp'ls. Evans, Reynolds and private Hill are hereby detailed as drill masters, to drill the Officers and men of the other companies of the Regiment in Hardee's Tactics."

By Order of Col. Hinks
Com'd'g Regiment.

This was an honor of which we all might well be proud. At 8 o'clock we fell in once more and were drilled until "Tattoo" when we broke ranks and turned in.

Thursday May 9th.

At 5 o'clock "Reveille" aroused us from our slumbers and we immediately turned out for duty. The morning was quite chilly but we were cheered with a glorious sun which soon made it very comfortable. Soon after reveille the bells of the city rang out peal after peal and we soon learned that a large building in the vicinity of Willards Hotel was on fire threatening a good deal of damage. The boys were all on the

quiescence but no man was allowed to leave the grounds. The Fire Guards of Ellsworth's Regiment however could not resist the fascination call and nearly all of them were soon beyond the line of sentries, tearing up the Avenue and manning the hose of the different engines as they came along. They were evidently now in their element for they worked like horses and did good execution at the fire, though the flames were not extinguished until the building was entirely consumed. At 7 o'clock we fell in for breakfast, consisting of beefsteak, soft bread, crackers and coffee. At 9½ company was formed and we joined the Regiment on the park where we went through learning parade after which the various detailed drill masters took charge of the several companies, the Lynn Cadet Guards falling to me. The company also drilled near us under Lieuts. Brewster & Austin. I found my men quite unused to the manoeuvres, having been confined to Scotts tactics, but they took hold well and did themselves credit. At 1 o'clock Regimental line was formed and the companies were dismissed and marched to quarters. At 1½ we fell in for dinner which meal consisted of

roast lamb and beef, potatoes &c. something quite unusual for us. Of course we did not fail to appreciate such a meal. After dinner a squad, ascended into the large dome and climbed to the top of the staging, a distance in all of about 260 ft. where we had an excellent view of the city, and the country for miles around. We remained here about half an hour during which time, in strict accordance with my Yankee nature, I left my initials on one of the beams of the frame work. After descending we strolled through the immense corridors and halls and were amazed at the immense skill displayed in the artistic finish of the different apartments. One feature which we met with, was the stair-case ascending to the gallery of the new Senate-Chamber, built entirely of polished Tennessee marble, including the rails; It was one of three which together cost the enormous amount of one million of dollars. We also entered the magnificent marble reception-room an apartment, beautiful beyond description. The floor, sides and ceiling of this room are composed entirely of marble from various quarries, the only varying material, being the windows, and mirrors which a-

down the walls. Curious as it may seem, there is in one of the blocks which compose the ceiling a natural portrait of Washington. The features, wig and lapel of the coat being easily discernible in the blue veins of the marble. After admiring the features of this room we went out for a walk in the park on the west ern side of the Capitol. Here we found many attractions. At the foot of the steps is a large oval pond of pure water, supplied by a perpetual stream from the aqueduct, and nearly full of gold and silver fish. The water is constantly changing, being allowed to rise only at a certain height, and passing out through a pipe into the canal. In the lower grounds are two large basins in the centre of which are immense fountains which throw the water several feet into the air. Shade trees are abundant, and large and comfortable iron settees are scattered here and there among them. We were soon interrupted in our ramble by the "assembly" and as soon as possible fell in with the company and joined the Regiment in the eastern park where we went through a fine dress parade, after which, drill-masters took charge of their respective companies until 5 o'clock when we were recalled and

other company for skirmish-drill. We drilled for an hour drawing forth frequent plaudits from the bystanders. At 6½ o'clock we marched to quarters and immediately fell in for supper after which I spent considerable time writing. During the evening I came across an old friend Mr. J. Safford an old schoolmate, and now clerk in the Commissary Department. He kindly showed me over the vaults in the basement of the Capitol which were stowed full of Commissary stores for the troops among which was 10,000 barrels of flour. At 9 o'clock I took my case of D and fell in with the company at roll-call. At 9½ "Tattoo" was beaten and the boys turned in. Private Batchelder and myself took a notion that our quarters were rather close, and stole into the Dr. Mo's Department where we enjoyed a good night's rest.

Friday May 20th.

Reveille beat at 5½ o'clock, and was immediately followed by roll-call. It was another beautiful cool morning, and many companies were engaged at drill on the park at an unusually early hour. We roamed at our pleasure until 7 o'clock when we fell in and marched to breakfast. At 9, Regimental line was formed and after morning parade the us-

usual routine of duty was performed viz: drilling of the several Companies under the charge of drill masters. Having several new recruits in my command I found it impossible to make any advancement and confined myself to movements of the previous day. We had been engaged but about half an hour when black clouds suddenly came up and rain soon fell in such quantity as to interrupt the movements and we accordingly broke ranks and marched double-quick to quarters. The mail now arrived and for an hour we passed the time very agreeably in perusing various letters and newspapers from home. At 12 o'clock m. orders came to fall in and the company was divided into three reliefs of twenty men each for guard duty, each relief being placed under the charge of a Sergeant and Corporal. I was assigned to the second relief. At 1 o'clock we fell in for dinner which we took in the cook-house, on account of the stormy weather and immediately after we went on duty, relieving the first relief and remained until 4½ o'clock. This tour of duty was excedingly uncomfortable for it rained incessantly all the time, and we were drenched through. We remained in the guard-room during the day and night and at 10½ my

relief went on duty for the last time. During the evening Col. Hinks and Capt. Denny were ordered by Gen. Butler to proceed to Annapolis on business of an unknown character.

Saturday May 11th.

As usual at early morning the air was uncomfortably cool but as the sun came up it gradually grew to be quite warm and sultry. The excessive rain of yesterday caused considerable mud most of which yet remaind but by noon it had rapidly dried up and the Park was in good condition to drill on. The company was relieved from guard duty at 9 o'clock and removed baggage to quarters. At 9½ roll was called and soon after Regimental line was formed for morning parade, after which companies were drilled by the drill masters; the company (four aves) occupying a portion of the Park by themselves. At 12 o'clock we broke ranks and marched to quarters and at 1 fell in for dinner. We were then dismissed until 3 o'clock during which time I improved the opportunity to clean my musket and equipments. At 3 o'clock precisely the assembly beat and

Regimental line was formed again for Battalion drill. Though the company formed with the Regiment we drilled with them but a few moments, when we were dismissed and scattered over the Park engaging in such athletic sports as leap-frog &c. At 4 o'clock the Regiment was dismissed and at 5 the company fell in for supper. Just before the order fall in we were attracted towards Pennsylvania Avenue by the solemn requiem of a funeral procession. The cortege consisted of a fine body of Regulars escorting the corpse and a long line of carriages. The name of the deceased we did not learn. After tea I enjoyed a fine ablution in the marble baths and while here orders came from the Captain who had just returned from Annapolis, to fall in and be ready to move at a moments notice. We then proceeded to the mess-room and were furnished with a days rations, after which we returned and were drawn up in one of the long corridors to await orders. Here we remained a couple of hours in the most uncomfortable position imaginable. The air was very

close, and we had on our overcoats in addition to the usual harness of knapsack and equipments. We of course expected a night expedition of some kind but in this we were, happily, disappointed for at the expiration of a couple of hours, orders were countermanded, and we were then ordered to turn in, having had our labor for our pains.

Sunday May 12

A beautiful sabbath morning with an unusually clear and bright sun and hardly a cloud visible in the heavens. The atmosphere like the previous morning was somewhat cool and chilly, but as the day advanced, grew to be warm and delightful. At the usual hour of 7 o'clock the company fell in for breakfast and arriving at the tables were not only surprised, but highly pleased to find them loaded with baked beans. This was a change from the every day ration of hard tack and fried-up-steak, and of course duly appreciated by us all. Not that there is anything particularly delicious about a dish of baked beans, but to us having heretofore been receiving but a scanty allowance of the poorest kind of food on account of the limited facilities of the Commis-

ary Department to provide for the rapid ly increasing Army, they were actually a treat. At 9 o'clock the line was formed and the entire Regiment drilled or reviewed rather in the various movements practised during the week, without arms by Capt. Develeux, drill master taking charge of companies. At 10 the Regiment was dismissed, and we returned to quarters, divested ourselves of our equipments and proceeded to the House of Representatives, where we listened to an excellent discourse by the Rev. Dr. Butler of Washington of about an hours duration. At 11 o'clock I obtained a pass from the Captain to be absent until roll call, and Private Hill and myself took a walk to White-House a mile distant from the Capitol in Pennsylvania avenue. The White-House not being open to visitors on the sabbath we occupied an hour very pleasantly in the grounds adjoining. It would be too great an undertaking to attempt a description of the various attractions here and do them justice therefore I leave them. Every thing of course is in keeping with the residence of his excellency, the President. One remarkable feature however I will mention. Across the Avenue in the centre of the Park opposite the White-House, is a fine equestrian statue of old "Hickory"

General Jackson. The statue is of bronze, seven five feet in height and, mounted on a pedestal of marble, representing the hero of New Orleans in full uniform, mounted on his beautiful charger, poised in the graceful position of a canter at 12½ o'clock we returned to the Capitol arriving in season for roll-call and dinner. Immediately after dinner I made use of the stream of water from the fish-pond in the southern park to wash out some articles of clothing and while waiting for them to dry, dropped off into a quiet snooze on the grass. At 4½ o'clock the entire Regiment were inspected on the Park, with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, after which the company were drilled for an hour by the Captain, in skirmishing and fixing & unfixing bayonets on the double-quick At 7 o'clock we fell in for supper. During the evening a party paid a visit to various apartments of the Capitol, among others the Senate Chamber, Senators Reception, and marble room at 9 o'clock we retraced our steps, attended roll-call and turned in.

Monday May 13.

This was one of those disagreeable mornings so common in Southern localities, the sky was thick and overcast and the atmosphere quite disagreeable being close and muggy with not a breath of air stirring. The

were strong indications of rain, but at 10 o'clock the clouds began to disperse and we were favored with a pleasant but uncomfortably warm day. At 7 p we breakfasted and at 9 formed line for morning parade. Capt. Devereux then drilled the entire Regiment again in company maneuvres for an hour. At 10 we were dismissed marched to quarters and at 1 fell in for dinner. At 3 p.m. orders came to fall in with Knapsacks, Haversacks and Canteens, but it was countermanded and again issued a second time a few moments after, and we finally fell in to line with all our luggage and joined the Regiment already in line on the Park. We were however dismissed, ordered to unsling knapsacks while the Regiment proceeded under Col. Hinks to the arsenal two miles distant and were furnished with arms and equipments throughout, many of the men being as yet unarmed. It will be remembered that previous to the Secession of South Carolina, the Southern states had availed themselves of an old law of Congress, to draw their quota of arms from the United States, their requisitions being promptly filled by the traitor Floyd,

then Secretary of War, Floyd stripping the arsenals of the North completely, transferring thousands of arms into the hands of Rebels, and leaving the Country in an almost utterly defenseless condition, and rendering it necessary to purchase arms of foreign countries, until the facilities of the National armories could be increased. This state of affairs was exceeding ly gloomy for the North, nevertheless the people put the best foot forward, and thousands of Volunteers sprang forward in defense of National capital, and arrived in Washington as fast as the limited means of conveyance would permit, trusting to the resources of the Country to furnish them with arms afterwards. During the absence of the Regiment the company was drilled for a couple of hours by the Captain. At 7 o'clock black clouds began to appear and we were visited shortly after by a delightful thunder shower. At 8 the Regiment returned handsomely equipped and armed with Springfield smooth-bores. At 8½ we fell in for supper. During the evening an alarm of fire was occasioned in the city on account of a bright glaring light in the north-west, which we afterward

learned to be the burning of the United States armory at Harpers Ferry by the commander Lieut Jones. At 9 o'clock it being uncomfortably warm in our quarters, Privates Elbridge Brown, Batchelder and myself took our blankets and sought more comfortable quarters in an adjoining room and enjoyed a good nights rest.

Tuesday, May 14.

We arose somewhat earlier than usual and rejoined the company for fear of being absent at roll-call, well knowing of our wilful violation of orders in sleeping out of quarters. We found the men lively at work collecting their effects, orders having been given to pack up and be ready to move, and we at once followed their example. At 7 o'clock we fell in for breakfast, and at 9 formed line with the Regiment. At 9½ we took up our line of march to the depot of the Baltimore & Ohio rail-road, and I learned that we were under orders to go into camp at the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore, with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones, and the Boston Light Artillery Captain ~~Hancock~~ Cook. Before

leaving our quarters at the Capitol, our tall friend "Dardah" who had determined not to suffer from short rations, succeeded in foraging a pair of plump young pigs which he carefully packed up in a box with slats nailed across the top, and smuggled in with the Regimental baggage.

The march to the depot though very short, was uncomfortable in the extreme, the sun being very hot, and the travelling difficult on account of the mud several inches deep caused by the heavy fall of rain of the previous night. Arriving at the depot we went on board the cars without delay and at about 10½ o'clock we started for the Relay house. At intervals along the road we noticed several rough shanties or huts built of poles and brush the abode of the pickets stationed along the road. Nothing of interest occurred along the route and we arrived at the Relay-House at about 11½ o'clock, immediately disembarked and crossed the viaduct, (a magnificent structure of solid masonry across the Patapsco river and sixty feet in height) and ascended the steep slope belonging to the residence of Dr. Hall. Here we passed the encampement of the Sixth beautifully

situated in a grove of delightful shade trees. Here we halted for half an hour during which time we received many kind attentions from Mr Short who had come with us from Washington, and who went himself for several buckets of water for the boys and also succeeded in hunting up some hucksters with refreshments, which were very acceptable. I will here add that Mr. Short is the inventor of Shorts patent knapsack so widely known for its many improvements over all others. By its ingenious construction and peculiar arrangement of the straps, this knapsack can be divested of the straps entirely and by means of handles, easily carried as a hand valise. The straps are also admirably adapted for the slinging of the blankets in light marching order.

While here we had a fine opportunity of examining the famous Rose Winan Steam gun the invention of Rose Winan himself a notorious rebel, and captured by some members of the Sixth Regiment recently. This gun was an ingenious invention but entirely too clumsy to be of use in the service. The greatest diameter is two or three inches only, and the principle upon which it is worked is entirely different

from that of any gun before invented there being no powder used. The barrel is loaded at the breach, the shot passing down through a hopper and entering the barrel at regular intervals and in quick succession and being discharged with great force by the horizontal movement of the barrel which revolves with the rapidity of lightning. The gun and machinery are protected by thick iron sides sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and at a short distance closely resembling the snout of a hog, the opening admitting of the revolution of the barrel, representing the mouth. It is mounted on four wheels and were it not so terrible clumsy might be of some service on account of the rapidity with which the shot are discharged. While examining this gun information was received of the expected arrival of a baggage train at the junction having on board contraband articles and munitions of War supposed to be going through to the Rebels at Harpers Ferry, and the company was detailed to stop and overhaul it. Orders were given to fall in immediately and we proceeded double quick down the hill and across the viaduct to the junction

where we waited half an hour, but the train not coming along we returned again. The Sun was melting hot and we suffered intensely from the heat, the perspiration oozing from every pore. We now moved a half a mile across the lot of Mr. Hall to a level and clear spot, where it was proposed we should pitch our encampment as soon as the tents arrived from Washington. Here we stacked arms and were ordered to rest. It was now about 2 o'clock and thus far we had had no dinner. Accordingly at the invitation of a friend we made a call on a friend of his in the camp of Kinnis battery and were invited to a hearty meal which he troubled himself to cook for us, and which was by us duly relished. The battery had thrown up earthworks on the north-west side of their camp and planted a couple of pieces commanding the viaduct, a couple more were planted at the other end of the bridge commanding the rail-road from Harper's Ferry. After returning to the company we spent the afternoon in a leisure manner but at night the company was divided into three Reliefs for guard duty the third relief falling to me. "Du-dah"

now went for his little pigs which he soon slaughtered and hung up on a tree for the night. The operations were closely watched by the boys, for "Du-dah" never failed to excite spirit in anything he undertook. At midnight the sound of muskets created an alarm in the Regiment which was ordered to fall-in, double-quick, while the familiar cry of "Baltimore" which will be distinctly remembered by every member of the Salem Zouaves was rapidly sounded from one sentinel to another. The Regiment moved double-quick up the rail-road to the viaduct, where we learned the cause of the alarm. Ross Winans had been arrested by some of the pickets of the Sixth and confined in the Relay-House from which place he was afterwards sent to Fort Mc. Henry. A few muskets discharged in the affair created the alarm. We returned immediately after ascertaining this and turned in, and at 2 o'clk my relief was summoned for duty

Wednesday May 15

Early in the morning the air was quite cool and our overcoats were not uncomfortable, but as the sun came up it grew decidedly hot and we were glad to take them off again. At 7 o'clock we fell in for breakfast and soon after the

company was relieved from Guard duty by the Lynn company. No duty was performed during the forenoon and a number of us engaged in a swimming bath which was quite refreshing. Towards noon "Dudah" took down his pigs and turned them over to the company cooks, one of whom being quite a 'tar' (Charlie Lascomb) converted them with hard-tack &c. in a dish known at sea among the Sailors as "lob-skouse". On this the company dined with as much satisfaction as turkey at home. In the afternoon a half dozen of us got together and it was proposed to put up a shanty to sleep in since we had no tents. We selected a spot as near level as possible, and gathered a quantity of rails from some of the fences and driving a couple firmly into the ground connected them at the top with a third. We then formed a roof by laying a quantity of them close together, one end resting on the cross-piece and the other against the side of the hill. These we covered with thick branches of oak trees. The next object was to manufacture a bed, which was easily effected by leveling the ground as much as possible and covering it over with dry oak leaves to the depth of a foot and a half, which we gathered in a few moments from the woods close by in our blan-

kets. On these we spread first our rubber blankets, then our woolen ones, and like Robinson Crusoe we now had as comfortable quarters as we could wish. Many others noticing our comfort set to work and followed our example and before dark a dozen shantie were reared. Some of the boys spent the afternoon scouring the vicinity for victuals for the inner man and towards nights some came into camp with frogs, others with fish, but one chap who had been more successful than the rest (or perhaps I should say more wilful) drove in a large hog which he had foraged. Just before "retreat" some of the boys brought in a four horse team with a live "Reb" who had been a little bitter in denunciations of the Soldiers, and a darkey also with him. The chap was pretty well "sprung", but he was taken before the Colonel who administered the oath of allegiance to him and sent him about his business. At 6 p. m. a train arrived with camp and garrison equipage for the Regiment and a squad was detailed to unload it. Orders were at once given to remove the shanties we had built, though the spot selected for our encampment was not within 500 yards of them. We were greatly disappointed at this, for we had hoped to have the benefit of at least a

single nights sleep in them, but there was no alternative and we levelled them all to the ground, and at once set about pitching our encampment on the top of the hill, which took us till nearly midnight. We were furnished with wall tents of the long pattern capable of accommodating ten men. Eight were allotted to the company, one of which was occupied by our four commissioned officers, another by the non commissioned officers, and the other six by the rest of the company. The spot selected for the encampment was considerably elevated commanding a view of the Country for miles in every direction. A pleasanter spot could not have been found. There was also a growth of clover a foot high all over it which worked in admirably for a bed. Having pitched our tents we fell in for supper consisting of mush and molasses, and turned in. During the night we were called out twice by a few shots among the pickets, discharged at the rail-road switch, and which in the moonlight one of the pickets was sure he saw move.

Thursday May 16.

"Reveille" beat at 5 o'clock and we turned out and answered to roll call. At

breakfasted after which we fell into line and the camp regulations were published by the orderly. We had no duty to perform during the forenoon and spent the time in the easiest possible manner. I took a stroll over the camp the situation of which was about as follows: In front the ground was very level for about one hundred feet constituting an admirable parade, then sloped gradually downwards to the rail-road. On the right a sudden pitch of twenty or thirty feet descending to a level tract fifty feet in width. Here the company kitchens were located. In rear of the right flank it descended some sixty feet, very steep into a ravine through which flowed a fine stream of water where we often took a fine bath. In rear of the centre and left the ground arose very gradually and some large trees grew in a clump together here, under which Head Quarters were pitched. Back of this was an excellent grove of large shade trees where we afterward held divine service, and known as Dr. Haller's green, and still further back the fine residence of the Dr. owner of the premises. On the left and a little in front the Sixth and Dilkie's battery were encamped in a thickly wooded grove. A number of springs were to be found

within the boundaries of the Camp furnishing an abundant supply of excellent water. The two Massachusetts Regiments Sixth and Eighth and the Light Artillery of Boston constituted a military Post under Col. Jones of the Sixth, ex-officio. The position was an important one since it commanded the only approach by rail-road to Washington, and the road to Harpers Ferry, then in the hands of the Rebels. At one o'clock we fell in for dinner and at 3, the Regimental line was formed on the parade ground in front, where the Regiment was drilled a couple of hours by the Colonel in Battalion movements. After the drill orders were published by the Adjutant to the effect that Brig. Genl. B. F. Butler had been promoted to Maj. Genl. At 5 o'clock we were dismissed and marched to quarters and the company was divided into squads, each squad being placed under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. During the day Private A. C. Douglas received a furlough and took leave of us. He had been unwell for some time and a change of climate was recommended by the Surgeon. The Sixth Mass. and 8th. New York who had been on temporary duty on Federal Hill in the city of Baltimore now returned, reporting every

thing quiet in the city. Said that the citizens showed them great attention and refreshments were actually forced upon them. There was indeed a great contrast between such a reception and the one on the memorable 19th of April, when the Sixth were assailed with stones and clubs by the infuriated mob. In the evening a meeting of the officers was held at Head Quarters to fill vacancies occasioned by the Resignation of Col. Monroe who had been absent most of the time. Lieut. Col. Hinks was elected Colonel, Major Elwell Lieut Col. and Major Ben Perley Poore, of Poore's Rifle Battalion of "Savages", major of the Regt. The moon shone beautifully during the evening and a squad proceeded to Head Quarters and serenaded the Col., Surgeon Brue, and some others, until "Tattoo" when we returned to quarters and turned in.

Friday May 17th.

Reveille aroused us at the usual hour and we turned out for roll call. The morning air was cold and chilly and we scarcely kept from shivering with overcoats on. There was a great contrast between the climate of this locality and that of New England. No sooner did the sun go down at night than the heaviest dews began to fall often times wetting the tents completely through and the nights were so

cold that it was with the greatest difficulty we could keep comfortable with both overcoats and blankets till morning, while during the day we suffered intensely under the scorching rays of the sun, even in shirt sleeves. At 7 o clock we breakfasted and at 9 the assembly beat to form line for morning parade, after which we were drilled in Battalion manoeuvres on the lower parade ground. While here the Sixth also came upon the ground and we frequently came in contact with each other while manoeuvring, causing some little confusion. At 12 o clock both Regiments left the field and the Eighth took a short march up the Rail road, turning off on the pike which we followed a mile or two across the covered bridge over the Patapsco. The dust was almost insufferable, and the frequent order to double-quick, added to the oppressive heat served to make the march fatiguing and irksome. At 1½ we returned to Camp, were immediately dismissed and fell in for dinner. During the afternoon a rumor was circulated through the Camp, to the effect that six or eight of the notorious "Baltimore roughs" were stopping at the Relay House and were loud in their manifestations of a desire to whip any two Massachusetts men. Some of the Recruits got considerably excited over the affair and were for going down

there immediately, but the Captain soon quieted them by sending them into their quarters. At 3 o'clock the line was again formed and we drilled an hour in Battalion maneuvres and so forth. At 6 the Regiment formed hollow square and prayer was offered by the Chaplain. Immediately after which we fell in for supper. At 7 o'clock the company was detailed for picket and the Captain gave orders to fill our canteens with water roll our blankets and be ready for duty in an hour. Accordingly we fell in at 8 o'clock and proceeded to Head Quarters where we were ordered to halt and load at will. The Colonel then joined us and procuring a couple of lanterns from the Quarter Master, we left camp and crossed the viaduct to the Harpers-Ferry road. It was a beautiful night and the moon shone in all its splendor while the evening air was cool and delightful. We had an excellent view from the rail-road which ran along a ridge on the side of a steep hill for several miles. The bluffs on the right were unusually steep and rocky ascending to the height of some hundred feet, while on the left about the same distance below, the Patapsco flowed, its waters sparkling in the moonlight. A mile up the road a detachment of a dozen, myself among the number, were stationed on duty at the top of the bluff, with orders to stop rail-road trains and

foot passengers. Other posts were established up the road to the distance of some seven or eight miles. Our squad was divided into three reliefs but we may as well all have been in one, from the fact that it was impossible to sleep the night was so cold. We often had to get up and stir about to keep comfortable, while the dew wet our blankets through completely. There was no disturbance through the night and we had a quiet but very uncomfortable tour of duty. Soon after daylight the pickets were recalled and the company returned to camp.

Saturday May 18th

Immediately after our arrival we descended the hill, and crossed the stream to a level spot, where we fixed a small piece of paper to a stout tree as a mark and made good use of the loads in our muskets in target shooting. This was fine sport made more laughable by the awkward manner in which many of the boys handled their muskets. It was a new thing to most of us though we had some good shots in the company particularly among the recruits many of whom were better acquainted with this practical use of the musket than the were with the manual of

arms. Having discharged our pieces we returned to quarters after which we had but little to attend to through the day until evening parade. We had now been in the service a month, during which time we had rendered valuable services to the Government in rescuing the old frigate Constitution (sometimes called "old Ironsides") from her dangerous situation in Annapolis Harbor, Maryland, and conducted her in safety to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn N. Y. The balance of the Regiment had also been engaged in important service in rebuilding the rail-road, destroyed by the Rebels between Annapolis and Washington, and performed various other duties yet we had never been mustered in. During the day however a mustering officer arrived on the ground and at 2½ o'clock the Regiment was drawn up in line to be mustered into the service of the United States. The oath of allegiance was duly administered by the mustering officer after which an opportunity was given to those who did not wish to take it to step two paces to the front, and we were completely chagrined to see two men step forward from the ranks of our own company. I am glad to add however that both were recruits. This action on their part was de-

announced by every member of the company, and after some consideration they concluded to remain and serve their country with the Regiment. We were now mustered in for three months from April 30th, we were then dismissed. At half past five the line was again formed for dress parade after which we formed hollow square and prayer was offered by the Chaplain. After the services some lady friends of Lieut Putnam who had called on him expressed a desire to see us drill. The Lieut complied with their request and as soon as the Regiment left the ground, we were drilled for half an hour in the various movements of the bayonet drill with the rallies. Nothing of interest transpired during the evening and most of us being somewhat fatigued by the labors of the previous night turned in at an early hour.

Sunday May 19

Turned out at Reveille and attended roll-call; at 7 we fell in for breakfast. As usual the morning was cool and chilly and we shivered while the roll was being called, considerably. No duty was performed during the forenoon and a squad of us improved the importunity to attend divine service at the Episcopal church

in the village. I returned to camp immediately after and spent an hour or so writing. Unusual quiet prevaild in camp until dinner, which is always a lively occasion among soldiers. At 2 o clok we formed company and drilled an hour in skirmishing, while the Regiment maneuvred near us in Battalion movements. During the afternoon heavy clouds came up at times obscuring the sun and indicating rain. At 5 o clock the entire Regiment was drawn up on the green in front of Dr. Hall's residence and listened to divine service conducted by the Chaplain. A choir was selected from the Regiment and we had some very good singing. The chaplain stood on the piazza behind a temporary pulpit consisting of three drums in the form of a pyramid. On each side of him the flags of the Regiment were planted in the ground, altogether making quite an appropriate altar. The services were rendered doubly interesting by the presence of a number of ladies seated around the chaplain under the piazza. Immediately after the services we had dress parade then broke ranks and fell in for supper. In the evening we set to work digging trenches around the tents to drain the water, but we did not finish before rain commenced falling and continued without cessation through the night. At Tattoo we turned in

but at 11 o'clock were called out by rapid firing among the pickets, who seemed to delight in making all the noise they could for the sake of turning out the troops, a grave military offense if they only knew it, and punishable by the 29th. article of War with death. We remained in line half an hour, when it was discovered the alarm was a false one and we were ordered to turn in.

Monday May 20

This was a cold uncomfortable drizzly day and at 7 o'clock when we turned out it rained pouring. The camp was muddy everywhere and roll was called in the tents. The rainy weather was favorable to us in one point of view as we had no duty to perform and spent most of the day in our tents even taking our meals there. We had an excellent opportunity of writing, and towards night quite a large mail was made up. This indoor work was rather monotonous though and in the afternoon the renowned and comical Ross bounced out of his tent with a yell that fairly startled us. He was soon followed by the inimitable Wiley and several others. They then procured axes and set about felling trees, while others cut them into logs and we soon had a rousing fire, and gathered around it to enjoy its comforts. The captain also joined us and we

had a comfortable time. It reminded us of the heroes of thrilling novels represented by their authors in back woods life, also revolutionary times, prairie-life &c. While here attention was diverted from our comfortable position by the arrival of Private Whittredge who had just returned from a furlough granted him while we were in New York. He brought several letters and packages for the boys. Among them was a handsome gilt-edged travelling episcopal prayer book for myself, a gift from my friend Charlie Bates, and also member of our own pony-squad, but who was deprived of the privelege of entering the service with us, on account of business of most important character requiring his presence at home. It continued raining like night and we took supper in the tents. It was our misfortune to be detailed again for picket and we fell in for this duty at 8 o clock; I say misfortune, for it was a dreadful uncomfortable night. The mud was several inches in depth, and of course the grass was very wet. Our posts of duty were along the Harpers-Ferry rail-road but before we arrived there we were drenched through. We left a squad as usual on the top of the bluff a mile up the road but this time I was placed in charge of a squad half a mile further on near the Nail-Factory. This

Post consisted of Six men which I divided into three reliefs of two each. We could not sleep on account of the mud and wet and collected a pile of wood, as nearly as possible and after some difficulty succeeded in starting a good sized camp-fire which we kept up until morning. The only disturbance during the night was a drum which from the sound appeared to be coming toward us. It proved to be a party of the notorious "Baltimore roughs" (though now good Union men) coming up the rail-road. They were halted by the pickets stationed on the bluff, and not having the countersign were halted and forbidden to pass. They made no resistance, for they were unarmed and it would have been useless for them to endeavor to force their passage had they so intended. A couple of them were sent back for the countersign, and soon returned with it and were allowed to proceed. They bivouacked near the mail-factory, but the nature of their midnight tramp we did not learn. At 4½ o'clock we packed up and returned to camp arriving just as Reveille was sounding.

Tuesday May 21

Owing to the dampness of the night our muskets suffered considerably and we returned to Camp with them in a bad condition. Of course the first

thing to be done was to put them in order and we spent an hour in this way until breakfast which we took at 8 o'clock. It was a dull morning and heavy black clouds lingered about until about 10 o'clock when they gradually disappeared and the sun came out unusually hot and the weather of the day was sultry and uncomfortable. At 9 o'clock we fell in for morning parade after which we were drilled for an hour by the Captain, but had no other duty to attend to till late in the afternoon. Nothing of interest transpired during the day, and after dinner I went down to the stream and enjoyed a good bath, also spent some little time in washing some articles of clothing and while waiting for them to dry sat down under the trees and wrote several pages in my journal. I was soon interrupted however by the order fall in from the Captain. As soon as the company was formed we were marched to the lawn in front of Dr Hall's residence where a number of ladies had collected to witness our maneuvers. We had amused them but a few moments however when the rain began to fall much to our satisfaction, for we were all somewhat tired having been on duty

all night and indulged in the fond hope that the rain would put an end to the drill and send our lady friends (?) in doors, but in this we were disappointed for the sun came out again after a light shower and we resumed operations again. At 6 o'clock we were dismissed and fell in for supper. During the evening the moon shone beautifully and a squad of us collected under the trees near quarters and enjoyed some good singing until 9 o'clock when I turned in.

Wednesday May 22

Turned out and answered to Roll-call and an hour after fell in for breakfast. at the usual hour of 9 o'clock Regimental line was formed for morning parade after which the Regiment was dismissed for company drills under the charge of drill masters, and I took up the manuel and load and fire with my company for the first time. We made remarkably good progress and I was quite surprised at the alacrity with which the men took hold of this new branch of drill so entirely different from Scott's tactics. An hour passed very pleasantly in this way at the end of which companies were dismissed and we

marched to quarters to learn that the company were detailed for guard duty, and we repaired immediately to the guard quarters for duty. Mine being the third relief I of course came on duty at 1 o'clock remaining until 3. We had a quiet tour of duty and when relieved I had a fine opportunity to write in my journal and improved it. The evening was unusually bright and pleasant, the moon being at its full and her silver light falling upon the camp with almost the brightness of day. Quite a large group of singers collected under the trees in front of our quarters and their "sweet notes of song" floated melodiously upon the still night air, and were distinctly heard at the guard quarters. We listened attentively for half an hour or more. Suddenly the music was interrupted by loud bursts of laughter, and shout after shout fell upon our ears proceeding from the direction of our own company quarters indicating some new excitement among the few not on guard. Not being on duty at the time I proceeded to the company street where I found considerable sport going on consisting of a burlesque on the celebrated "Barnum's Museum". One feature was the genuine "Hippopotamus" consisting of two of the "genus homo" crouched under a blanket and waddling about under his keeper, who never

failed to create the greatest merriment by his witty account of the origin of the amphibious beast. Scene 2d. produced six gigantic soldiers upwards of eight feet in height, who walked with considerable ease and carried their muskets at support arms without any difficulty whatever. They had on their blankets also, probably on account of the coolness of the night. On turning aside their blanket a little we discovered the mechanism of these singular individuals to be nothing more or less than one chap sitting quietly astride the shoulders of the other. The one above carrying the musket while the other furnished the powers of locomotion. Some soldiers those. Scene 3d and last a platform carried on the shoulders of half a dozen men was produced, supporting a caricature of Jeff Davis with a rope round his neck waiting to be "Swung off!" This "took" decidedly, and he was carried off with as much ceremoney as would have been created over the original Jeff. The noise and tumult were now suddenly broken short by the loud clattering "Tattoo" and in a few moments the camp was hushed and silence reigned supreme. During the night the air was cold and chilly, but we made ourselves quite comfortable on Post by a rousing camp-fire which we kept up until morning.

Thursday May 23

This was an elegant morning, the sun shone beautifully and the atmosphere was cool and delightful. A slight fog was visible at early dawn but it rapidly disappeared before the powerful sun's rays and the weather of the day was pleasant and comfortable. At Reveille the camp sprung into new life immediately and the companies were soon out at roll-call in line. At 7 o'clock breakfast sounded and immediately after I posted my relief for duty. At 9 o'clock Guard mounting took place and the company were relieved from this duty. As is the custom after coming off guard we were excused from all duty during the day. It was an unusually quiet day with us. The Regiment went through its daily routine of duty of drilling &c. but with us nothing of interest transpired. During the afternoon Capt. Devereux, Lieut. Brewster and Priv. Palmer procured horses and rode into Baltimore a distance of some nine miles, but whether on a pleasure excursion or some important business I did not learn. At six o'clock we received orders to be in readiness for duty by eight with haversacks canteens and blankets, for an expedition the nature of which I remained ignorant of. It was another beautiful moonlight night and the boys were as usual on the qui vive for a night excursion, but we were disappointed, for at 8 o'clk the order was countermanded and at

Friday May 24

The morning was pleasant and comfortable with a cool fresh breeze blowing from the southwest. Reveille sounded at the usual hour and was immediately followed by roll call through the camp. At 6 o'clock the company were ordered to fall in and we drilled for an hour before breakfast. This was something unusual but not unpleasant for us for the air was quite cool and we enjoyed the drill uncommonly well besides this it served to sharpen our appetites and we partook of breakfast with greater relish than usual. This was all the duty the company had to perform until 2½ o'clock p. m. but for my own part I was detailed as corporal of the guard at Head Qrs. and at 9 o'clock entered upon my duties there with my relief. During the forenoon news reached Head Quarters of the death of Col. Ellsworth of the N. Y. Fire Zouaves, at Alexandria Va. on the 23d. inst. The Marshall House, a hotel kept by James Jackson, was the Head Quarters for rebel officers, and from a flagstaff on its summit floated the Confederate flag, so conspicuously, that it had been long discernible by the Federal Executive, from the White House at Washington. Colonel Ellsworth had been the personal friend of the President, and had promised him before leaving Washington to remove that flaun-

ting insult." (It will be remembered that on the night of the 23d of May, the Union troops conspicuous among whom was the celebrated Fire Zouaves of N. Y. occupied Alexandria.)

"He therefore on landing took two or three men and proceeded to the hotel, which now with the early dawn began to show signs of life. On reaching the building Colonel Ellsworth sprang up stairs, followed by the chaplain of his Regiment and private Brownell, mounted to the roof, hauled down the flag, and began to descend with it, private Brownell being in advance of him. The landlord was waiting for him; he had armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, and as the soldiers came down to the first landing, fired full at the Colonel's breast, killing him instantly. He fell forward down several steps to the landing, dead.

"This news spread through the camps with the rapidity of lightning causing the greatest excitement, particulary among our own company, Ellsworth having been a warm friend of the Captain. The whole company were warmly attached to him for we had received the celebrated "Chicago Zouaves" while under his command in Salem only a few months before our entry into service and had become well acquainted with himself and his men. On receipt of the news the flags were displayed at half-mast, and the officers were summoned before the Colonel. After a short interview orders were given to pack up and be ready to move at a moments' notice, the Colonel deeming that the

affair might might cause trouble in Washington and Alexandria and that troops in the vicinity would be needed in that direction. At Tattoo the Regiment were ordered to fall in for inspection and thirty rounds of ammunition were distributed to each man. Three days rations were also ordered to be cooked, and the cooks were busy at this duty most of the night. At 11 o clock p. m. we turned in with orders to be ready to fall in at a moments notice.

Saturday May 25 th.

During the night there was no disturbance and we rested quietly until 6 o'clock Reveille being an hour later than usual on account of the dullness of the morning. It rained pouring and the company streets were a complete sea of mud. We however ventured out to breakfast but returned to the tents immediately after having no duty to perform until the afternoon. During the forenoon the clouds several times broke away and at eleven o' clock the sun came out bright, and with the exception of the mud under foot the remainder of the day was pleasant and comfortable. I spent most of the forenoon in my tent manufacturing a pair of great coat straps which when the overcoat was placed in them made a decided improvement in the appearance of my knapsack when packed. These straps were greatly needed, none having been

issued to us with the knapsack. At noon news reached us that the body of the lamented Ellsworth had started for Baltimore from Washington and as the train must necessarily pass our encampment, the entire garrison, Sixth, Eighth Regiments and the battery were drawn up in line at 3 o'clock near the rail-road on the lower parade ground to pay respects to the corpse. We were somewhat late however and the train shot rapidly by before we had fairly got into position. Nevertheless the colors which had been previously dressed in mourning were bowed and many stood with uncovered heads. It was a solemn occasion, and though nothing was visible about the train by which to tell whether there was anything more than the daily freight on board, yet the very appearance of the train seemed to inspire us with a melancholy feeling and a deep respect. We were dismissed immediately after the train had passed and as we returned to quarters, our boys recognized familiar faces waiting for us. The gentlemen alluded to were Mr Eben S. Poor of South Danvers and Mr Augustus Hardy of Salem. They had been on a trip to Washington and had favored us with a call, being anxious to see how Salem boys stood camp life and what we were about. Of course we were delighted to see them and at their request we fell in and gave them a specimen of our drill in load and fire kneeling and lying, which seem

d to amuse them greatly. At 8 o'clock the company was detailed for picket with company "C" of Marblehead Capt. Martin. Both companies proceeded to the old camp of the Eighth New York distant a half a mile only where we turned in and passed the night. A squad of 30 were selected and with the Captain proceeded farther on and were gone all night. It was a beautiful moonlight night and we enjoyed a good night's rest. At about 4½ in the morning the Captain and his men returned and we joined them and returned to Camp arriving at about 5 o'clock.

Sunday May 26th

It was another beautiful day and the warm sun of Saturday had dried up the mud completely. We attended roll-call at Reveille but during the forenoon had no duty to perform and a squad of us visited a fine strawberry patch a mile distant in the village and spent an hour luxuriating upon this excellent fruit. The berries were few and far between and visitors had undoubtedly been there before us, at least so we judged from the scarcity of the fruit and the trampled condition of the vines. However we managed to get quite a quantity and returned to Camp at about 1 o'clock just as "roast beef" was sounding for dinner. After dinner we were dismissed until 3 o'clock when the "assembly"

was beaten and Regimental line was formed for afternoon service. We at once proceeded to the lawn in front of the residence of Dr. Hall and listened to an interesting discourse by the Rev. Mr. Babbidge of Cambridge Mass. who was making a tour through the camps and administering to the wants of the soldiers. After the services the Regiment reformed line and we drilled about an hour in battalion movements, at the expiration of which we were dismissed and at once fell in for supper. During the evening we collected in groups in front of the company quarters, and spent the time singing until tattoo when roll was called and we turned in

Monday May 27th.

Reveille sounded at 5 o'clock and we turned out promptly to roll call. The morning was clear and beautiful but at about half past eight thick black clouds came up in the northwest and soon encircled the entire heavens. Rain also began to fall and in a few moments increased to torrents accompanied with thunder and lightning and the shower continued very heavy for an hour or more. At about 10 o'clock the clouds began gradually to disperse, the sun again came out, and the remainder of the day was hot and sultry. To day the police guard was for the first time made up from details from all the companies, twenty-six being the detail

from our own company. Heretofore guard duty had been performed by the various companies in turn, an entire company with its officers furnishing the guards each day, but for some reason or other the Adjutant took it into his head to follow, suddenly, the Regulations in this matter and detail his guard from all the companies each day, in proportion to the strength present for duty. Although this took a number of the men out of the company each day, thus diminishing the number for drill and other purposes, yet it was the better way, partly because the tenorganizations were preserved for Battalion drill, but chiefly because it was in strict accordance with the Army Regulations. During the forenoon we thoroughly renovated the tents by throwing out the straw which had been in use ever since the encampment was pitched, and replacing it with cedar boughs which we obtained from the woods close by and brought to camp in our blankets. This was a decided improvement as the cedar was much cleaner than the straw and filled the tents with a delightful perfume. During the day Willard Phillips Esq. collector for the port of Salem, arrived in camp and we had a pleasant conversation with him on home affairs &c &c. During the evening camp fires were built all along the front of the encampment, and at a-

bout half past eight the Washington train passed having a board a New Hampshire regiment, who being attracted by our fires cheered vociferously and were answered by the boys with a will. At 9 o'clock tattoo was beaten roll was called and we turned in.

Tuesday May 28th.

At 5 o'clock the loud, stirring beat of the Reveille routed us and we were soon on the line for roll call. The morning was close and sultry and Serg'ts Batchelder, Emmerton and myself proceeded to the stream and stripped for a swimming bath which we enjoyed hugely. The water was pretty cold but by skillful rubbing with our coarse towels when we came out, we felt nicely. Before returning to camp we gathered a number of wild flowers arranged them into a boquet and sent them to the Colonel at Head Quarters. Our bath gave us a good appetite and breakfast which we took at 7 o'clock was enjoyed with additional relish. The day passed off unusually quiet and we had no duty to perform until 4 p. m. At noon Mr. Phillips took leave of us taking with him a number of letters for our friends in Salem. After dinner Corpl. Williams, Lewis and myself took a stroll down to the Relay House and while here the Ninth New York passed in a train of eighteen cars for Washington. They had come on like many other

regiments without arms and were to be furnished with them on their arrival at Washington. The train from Washington also had on board a few of the Seventh New York, who informed us that this Regiment were to leave on Friday for New York, their term of service (thirty days) having expired. We could not help wishing we were in their places, although we had been away from home but a few weeks. The Battery also rattled by us on their way to drill in a neighboring field. At about 4½ o clock we returned to Camp and on the way met the Regiment on their way to a large open field across the Patapsco to drill, a frequent resort of the Colonel for this purpose, on account of the room it afforded, and the level nature of the ground. I hastened to camp procured my musket and followed expecting a severe reprimand from the Captain for my absence. About half way I changed my mind and the battery now returning towards camp, I jumped upon one of the pieces and returned with them. At 6 o clock the Regiment returned and after breaking ranks fell in immediately for supper. I was fortunate enough to escape a reprimand. Nothing of importance transpired during the evening which passed off quietly, and at nine o clock Tattoo was beat, roll called and we turned in.

Wednesday May 29th.

In the morning the weather was charming as we turned out at Reveille for roll-call. During the excessive hot weather the Regimental drills were dispensed with until the cooler part of the day, and we had therefore but little duty to perform and spent most of the day in the tents napping, writing &c. We were engaged in this way through the forenoon undisturbed except by the call for "orderly" "orderly" by some mischievous chaps we stuck their heads every half hour into the tent of the N. C. O.'s on purpose to annoy us. But we were not disposed to be offended, although I must confess I did wish the "orderly" was further sometimes. At 12 o clock private Hill and myself were detailed to drill the recruits in load and fire and spent the time in this way until dinner. At half past three the Captain gave orders for every man who could be spared from other duties to fall in with overcoats, blankets, haversacks and canteens, and we proceeded to the cook house filled our canteens and were furnished with a day's ration of hard tack and cheese. We were unable to ascertain anything concerning our destination or the nature of the expedition upon which we were about to enter. It was rumored that we were to proceed to a certain point of the road from Baltimore to Harpers Ferry, for the purpose of intercepting wagon trains said to be

conveying munitions of War to the rebels at the latter place. However we did not trouble ourselves much about it, for expeditions of this sort were of frequent occurrence during the campaign and we were content to obey orders. The captain having been somewhat unwell procured a horse and accompanied us mounted. Company "C" Capt. Martin now joined us and we left camp by a round about road to escape being detected by the sentries. If by such precaution was taken I could not understand at the time, but it seemed that the Captain had expressed a wish to Col Jones, commanding the Post to be detailed for this duty, but Col Jones disapproving his desires, the Captain concluded to attend to the matter on his own responsibility. We started in the direction of Baltimore marching at a rapid rate, route-step in order to put as much distance as possible between us and the camp before our departure was detected, and thereby escape the danger of being overtaken and ordered back to camp. The road was rough and hilly and the march was not a little tedious. At about 5 o'clock we passed the monumental city of Baltimore, three miles distant, and also obtained from the high ground a fine view of the Chesapeake beyond. At half past five we halted, at a lager beer saloon on the road, kept by a German who was very kind to us. We refreshed ourselves with several glasses

of bacon and our German friend furnished us with a bite all round, sacrificing the supper from his own table for us, which the boys eagerly devoured, to a large dish of apple sauce under a table. This was rather rough on our friend but he took all as a joke. A guard of half a dozen men from a Pennsylvania regiment quartered a mile back at the asylum, were stationed on the road at this point on picket. They informed us that half an hour before our arrival they had captured some twenty kegs of powder on the road, going to Harper's Ferry, and also learned of the whereabouts of several hundred more concealed for future shipment to the Rebels. At this news I concluded our game was up, but we were immediately ordered to fall in and continued on. A half a mile further on at the junction of the road with the turnpike, we came upon another picket of twenty men, who seemed somewhat startled at our sudden appearance, and fell in on our approach and stopped us. We did object to this and remained here half an hour enjoying a good rest. When we started again we took along with us one of the inhabitants, on horseback for a guide. We passed several deserted log huts in a dilapitated condition and were informed that but a short time previous they had been occupied by Rebel sympathizers who had fled at the approach of Union troops in their vicinity. Darkness now gradually over-

took us and the thick woods on either side of the road shut out what little daylight remained. At half past eight we arrived at a small village at the intersection of a couple of roads one of which led to Harpers Ferry, where we halted and made preparations to pass the night. Here our guide took leave of us, and the company was divided into three reliefs for guard duty, with orders to stop and search all teams attempting to pass. We were very tired, having marched about fifteen miles, halting only to fill our canteens or enquire of the inhabitants the direction of the road. We now turned in but it was impossible to sleep the night was so cold, and we jumped up and visiting a neighboring wheat-field secured a good quantity of straw and returned with it making a comfortable and soft bed and a decided improvement on the hubble-y earth. It was a beautiful moonlight night but the mournful and almost deafening night song of a hundred whip-poor-wills somewhat disturbed us. Still we soon fell asleep and enjoyed a good nights rest.

Thursday May 30

The only arrests during the night were one or two citizens who happened by. These were stopped and searched according to order and permitted to pass. One or two vehicles also passed and the drivers

were greatly alarmed at being stopped by the guards, although they were detained a few moments only. We turned out soon after sunrise but the morning air was cold and chilly and we set fire to our bedding to keep warm. Two cartloads of bark stood by the roadside and the boys were not slow in helping themselves to several pieces with which we replenished our fire. Breakfast consisted of the scanty rations we had left in our haversacks and after punishing this we fell in and proceeded towards the rail road station at Bollingworth where we intended to take the cars and return to the Relay House. The road continued rough and rocky and in many places the dust was almost suffocating, which retarded our progress considerably; of course we had no desire to hurry for the march of Wednesday had used us up a little. In an hour we halted at a farm house at the top of a hill on the roads, and filled our canteens with fresh water from a beautiful spring close by. A short distance from the spring was a large dairy belonging to the farm house, in which were several large pans of new milk and a quantity of newly churned butter. No sooner was the dairy discovered than the boys "rallied" on it in double quick time and commenced appropriating its contents to their own use. The work of spoil had hardly commenced before the good lady of the house came out and transfered her stock to the house out of harm's way. But we were not be

fooled out of the milk in any such way, and we shelled out what little of the filthy lucre remained on hand and purchased milk and butter of the old lady. It would no doubt have been more to our credit had we done this in the first place, but then foraging is so fashionable in the Army. After filling our canteens with fresh milk we fell in again and retraced our steps down the hill, having discovered we were on the wrong road, to a creek running into the Patapsco river, and by the side of which wound a narrow road leading to the village of Hollingsworth. This we followed for half a mile or so and arrived at the Hollingsworth station on the Harper's Ferry railroad, and the residence of our guide the night before, at about 8 o'clock. Here we halted for half an hour and quietly waited for the regular train, and were treated by our friend, the guide, to several glasses of new milk. At half past eight the train came thundering along and shot by us like lightning without stopping. We hardly understood this but a coal train following immediately after was stopped by the Captain and we jumped aboard and started in a few moments for camp, with a rousing cheer of "seven" for the hospitality of our friend. The cars were built of iron and our situation in them was anything but comfortable, there being nothing in the world which we could appropriate for a seat, and we were oblig-

ed to perch ourselves on the sharp edges of the sides of iron. The railroad wound along the banks of the Patapsco, the entire distance, and the ride to the Relay House was pleasant in the extreme. The scenery was really charming, on either side of the river the bluffs ascended to a height of several hundred feet, perfectly mountainous, and covered to the top with the thickest woods and grove. These with the various dams and mills on the river, were objects of especial interest to myself, and we frequently saluted and cheered the operatives of the factories who waved their aprons and hats to us as we passed. At Ellicotts mills a magnificent silk flag was stretched across the street, near the depot, and at sight of it we gave a hearty cheer of "seven!" We arrived at the Relay House at about 10 o'clock and returned immediately to camp. Upon our arrival we learned that the company had been detailed at night for picket, and our absence had been reported to the Post Commander who was greatly enraged at the boldness of Captains Martin and Devereux, Lieut. Putnam with what men of the company had remained in camp and a sufficient number of men from the other companies to make up the detail, executed the order, and stationed his men as usual along the Harpers Ferry road. The regular train from Harpers Ferry due in Baltimor

late in the afternoon, was several hours late and came along while the pickets were on duty. From some reason, Col Jones had neglected to notify Lieut. Putnam that the train might be expected at any hour of the night, and upon its approach he gave orders to the men to fire over the train as a signal for it to stop, after repeated efforts to signalize it, in vain. The engineer did not notice this fire and the train continued on. Several shots entered the cars, injuring no one, but damaging the windows and blinds considerably and causing some excitement in Baltimore upon the arrival of the train at that place. The affair was communicated to Col. Jones who immediately placed Lieut Putnam in arrest. He was subsequently released however, a careful investigation of the affair having shown that the Lieut. had done but his duty, and that the Commander of the Post had been guilty of a great fault in neglecting to communicate to Lieut Putnam the knowledge he possessed, of the failure of the train to arrive at the hour it was due. After having broke ranks the two companies proceeded to breakfast, and soon after we learned that Captains Martin and Devereux were placed under arrest by order of the Commander of the Post, for leaving camp with their companies without orders. This news flew like lightning through the camp, and we soon ascertained the report to be true. Their

swords were taken to Head Quarters by the Adjutant and the two Captains confined to their tents. The utmost indignation was manifested throughout, by both officers and men of the Regiment who were unanimous in their opinion that the Captains Martin and Devereux had done nothing to warrant their arrest. As an expression of their opinion of the affair Col. Hinks and the other officers, decorated the two swords with flowers and hung them up in a conspicuous place at Head Quarters. The company were particularly indignant and grew clamorous, defiant and beyond control. They formed company without orders, and proceeded with arms reversed to Head Quarters and deposited their muskets in a huge pile all loaded and capped on the ground in front of the Colonels tent, as an expression of their indignant feelings. Capt. Martins company immediately followed their example. This was a mutinous act and punished by the Articles of War with death, but it was all the same to our boys at that time. The Non Commissioned Officers who from a natural sense of responsibility and duty had refused to join in this bold manifestation of spirit, now imitated the rest and deposited their muskets upon the pile. The tents of the company were then searched by the boys, and every musket and bayonet remaining in them was collected and thrown on to the pile with the rest. The boys would have nothing that belonged to muskets about

their quarters as long as the Captain was in arrest. We did no duty during the day and the greatest excitement was kept up as the late affairs were discussed. Our ideas now took a turn in another direction and some of the boys manufactured an effigy, consisting of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw with which we amused ourselves by kicking about the camp. When the excitement had in a measure subsided Lieut. Putnam called the company together and read to us a passage from the Army Regulations relative to our late conduct. The boys however "couldn't see it" and had no notion of "backing down!" The Colonel now sent us a request that we should proceed to Head Quarters and retake our muskets. A request from one who was held in such high estimation, by every officer and man in camp as our gallant Colonel, Hinks, could not be refused and we immediately brought our muskets back again, as did also Capt. Martin's company. Nothing further was done until evening, when sitting in my tent, quietly conversing with a friend from the sixth, a high fire was kindled in front of our quarters without attracting any notice, it being a very common thing with us to build a camp fire at night. But repeated yells and shouts of laughter soon drew us outside, when lo! upon a large tree close by, hung the headless effigy of Tonel. White gloves were attached to the

sleeves, and a belt was fastened around the waist in which was stuck a barrel stave with the word "coward" upon it, in large and distinct black letters. Missils of all kinds were thrown at the figure and several jokes were perpetrated at his expense. A half an hour was spent in this way when the boys prepared to burn the effigy by setting fire to his felt, but the straw being packed rather hard could not ignite and he was cut down and thrown into the flames. A circle was then formed around the fire and the boys danced around, all the while keeping up a deafening yell, punching the burning figure with sticks like so many cannibals. Two thirds of the garison were attracted towards the spot by the clamor of the boys and the gigantic fire. As the flames subsided, the excitement wore away and Lieut. Brewster who had been an eye-witness from a peep-hole in his tent to all the proceedings and waited till the affair was over, now came out and dispersed the crowd, ordering every man into his quarters, threatening to arest us all for such "rascally proceedings." This order was promptly obeyed, for we had had our sport and the game was "played out." It was now about 10 o'clock and "tattoo" soon quieted the camp. Thus passed an eventful day in the history of the three months campaign of our regiment, and one which will live till the last hour in the minds of every one of

its members, and particularly those of our own company.

Friday May 31st

Reveille sounded at the usual hour of 5 o clock and we imminediately turned out for roll-call. At 7 o clock we breakfasted after which no duty was done by Regt. until afternoon. The excitement of the previous day was every where discussed and in a great measure renewed, but the release of Captains Devereux and Martin from arrest, by the Commander of the Post, adjusted matters, and the duties of the camp were discharged as usual. At about 10 o clock I was detailed to drill the recruits and while engaged in this duty a letter was handed me by the orderly. It was in a mourning envelope, and from home and I knew its contents well. It contained news of the death of sister Mary. Although I had daily expected it, yet the news fell upon me with a heavy blow, for death is always sudden. My situation was now most miserable, for in the excitement which accompanied the hasty departure of troops for the seat of War, I had left home, without hardly bidding Mary good bye, little thinking I had seen her for the last time. Mary had been sick for several months and I knew that her earthly career was rapidly drawing to a close, and I had indulged, frequently, in the hope that I should be permitted

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to return home, before Death should throw his icy mantle around her, but Providence willed otherwise, and I could but say, "Gods will be done."
During the forenoon Private William B. Upton left for home taking with him several letters for us, he having received a furlough on account of the illness of his father. At half past eleven the company formed and under Lieut. Putnam we were marched down to the brookside to discharge our muskets. A mark was set up and we fired in turn at it. The firing was a great improvement over our last target practice, and the results were generally good, some fine shots being made. At half past two the Paymaster arrived in camp and his arrival was hailed with the utmost delight for we had not as yet been paid off. We received half a months pay only, but this was very acceptable, we having long since been out of funds. At 4 o'clock the Regiment formed line and Private Hill and myself were permanently detailed markers of the Regiment, and took up our positions as such at once. This was rather desirable to us than otherwise as we escaped the unpleasant duty of guard and other details. As soon as the line was formed the Regiment wheeled into column by companies and we proceeded to the open field half a mile distant where we were accustomed to drill and drilled a

couple of hours in Battalion manœuvres. At about 6½ o'clock we returned to camp via the Relay House halting at the Railroad station to cheer the New York Seventh, which was expected by at about that time on its way home, the term of its service having expired. We waited about half an hour, but the train did not come along and we returned to camp. On arriving the Regiment was formed into a hollow square and the Colonel addressed us. It appeared that some of the men of the Regiment had strayed beyond camp without leave, and entered the city of Baltimore on the train, where they had conducted themselves in an unbecoming manner, even engaging in riotous proceedings. A complaint of their actions had reached the Colonel who now very coolly informed us, that instead of the mild treatment by which he had heretofore governed, he should use violence if necessary to enforce obedience to orders, and a strict code of camp regulations were read to us by the adjutant. A reprimand in orders from Col. Jones was then read to us, of Captains Martin and Devereux, for their late (meritorious in our minds) conduct. This had not the effect on the Regiment which Col Jones no doubt expected for no sooner had the Adjutant finished, than the whole Regiment gave three rousing

cheers for the two Captains. The chaplain now stepped forward to the centre of the square and offered prayer, after which we were dismissed and returned to quarters, and fell in for supper at 5 o'clock. The evening was a pleasant one for most of the boys, for during the afternoon several packages and boxes arrived to some of us from home, the largest among which was one for Private Ward. It contained a barrel of eatables of all sorts which Ward with a generous heart distributed to nearly every member of the company. Many of the other boys received clothing, toilet articles, medicines &c. At "tattoo" we fell in for roll call and turned in.

Saturday June 1st.

Reveille at 5 o'clock was immediately followed by roll call which we attended with the usual promptness. At an early hour Mr. W. S. Fowler joined the company as a recruit from Salem. He was one of ten who started for the company but from some reason were unable to reach us, whether there was any trouble about their enlistment, or they were unable to procure transportation I did not learn, but had they come they would have been a valuable accession to the company. At 7 o'clock we fell in for breakfast, Fowler accompanying us. By order of the Colonel a regimental court-martial was convened for the trial of the unruly scamps

who had brought a stigma upon the heretofore good name of the regiment, by their imprudent actions in Baltimore. We had no sympathy for them and it was a unanimous feeling throughout the regiment that the "devils might get their dues". At 10 o'clock the following Camp Regulations were published.

Reveille	5 o'clock A. M.	& Dinner ("roast beef")	12 m
Roll Call, immediately after.	9 "	Fatigue-call	2 pm
General Police	5½	10 Battalion Drill	4 "
Breakfast ("peas on a trencher")	7	11 Supper	6 "
Guard Mounting	9 a.m.	12 Retreat - Sundown	"
Morning Parade	9½ "	13 Tattoo & roll call	10 "
Company Drills	10 "	14 Taps	10½ "

At 2 o'clock p. m. the assembly beat to form line and the regiment was marched to the customary drill ground and were drilled for a couple of hours in battalion movements by the Colonel, who introduced a new feature in the drill in the shape of a sham-fight. This was quite an exciting affair. The battery which was drilling close by was posted in an advantageous position with five companies to support it. The balance of the regiment was then ordered to charge it, and at the command forward double quick they dashed upon the pieces with a yell which might have been heard for miles, and wrenched them from the supposed enemy against a feeble attempt at resistance.

The only casualties in the affair was a slight scratch received by one of the recruits of the company with the point of a bayonet. One of our men had his bayonet broken off at the shank, by bringing it in contact with one of the wheels of a caisson. At 6 o'clock the regiment returned to camp and the companies were dismissed for supper. While at supper heavy clouds suddenly appeared and rain soon fell quite fast continuing for about an hour, when it gradually cleared away again; and the night air was very close and exceedingly uncomfortable. At 7 o'clock four large cases arrived in camp for the company, containing a new uniform throughout, under clothing "soldiers companions" &c. They were at once opened and the contents distributed to the men. The uniforms were precisely the same pattern as the one we were then wearing, and manufactured from the material known as merino cassimere or Kentucky jean. It consisted of a close fitting jacket, buttoned up close, and trimmed with serpentine scarlet braid, an eighth of an inch wide running across the breast, terminating on either side in a knot, and graduating in width to the waist. The pants were of the same material, with a scarlet cord quarter of an inch in diameter down the outside seam. This uniform being of that mixed grey hue proved a decided advantage over our blue ones, as it did not show the dust & dirt. It was just what was needed for us for our blue had not

only faded in color but was fast becoming soiled. The boxes also contained packages of edibles letters &c. for the boys which were distributed generously all round. It was indeed quite a pleasant time with us, and the boys were in the highest state of merriment, such as we had not witnessed for some time. At 10 o'clock tattoo was beaten, roll called and taps was the signal for extinguishing the lights and the camp was soon in a quiet state.

Sunday June 2d.

This was rather a quiet day with us. We turned out as usual at reveille and answered to roll call after which preparations were made for the usual Sunday morning inspection. And we were engaged in this way packing our knapsacks cleaning our muskets, policing the grounds &c, until 9 o'clock when we fell in for breakfast. The morning air was very damp and the ground was wet and muddy, but the Sun came out at about 9 o'clock, drying up the mud and the weather of the day was hot and sultry. We fell in for inspection soon after nine, with our new uniforms, making a fine appearance, after which no duty was performed for the day and we spent the time quietly. At 4 o'clk the line was formed and the regiment proceeded to the green, our usual resort, and attended divine service conducted by the chaplain. After

which we spent about fifteen minutes drilling in marching then were dismissed for supper, at half past seven the company fell in for picket having been previously detailed for this duty, but I remained in quarters, being slightly indisposed. At 8 o'clock they left camp, but had been gone a few moments only when rain commenced falling, and the boys had rather a wet time of it. I spent the evening writing until tattoo, then turned in, but the night air was warm and close and the musquitoes reigned supreme rendering sleep quite difficult. "Morpheus" however finally conquered and I rested quietly until morning.

Monday June 3d.

Upon the arrival of the boys in camp at reveille we turned out and fell in for breakfast at the early hour of 6 o'clock. It was a warm and uncomfortable morning and the air was close and muggy. The rain of the previous night had made the camp wet and muddy thus making it altogether, unpleasant and dull. The dampness of the night had the usual effect on the muskets of the men and they returned to camp with them in bad condition, and spent most of the forenoon putting them in order; there was no duty to perform till afternoon, and I obtained a pass and visited a seamstress in the village and had chevrons put on the sleeves of my grey jacket

At about ten o'clock clouds again appeared and for a few moments it rained quite fast but as suddenly cleared away again. After dinner I exercised my yankee ingenuity in the manufacture of a gun-rack which I placed at the head of the tent. Though rather a rough affair it was better than none at all and served to keep our muskets up out of the way, and was a decided improvement over the usual way of keeping the muskets in a tent. At three o'clock the assembly beat, and private Hill and myself repaired to Head Quarters as markers, and posted ourselves on the line. Regimental line being formed the companies were dismissed to the commands of the several captains, and private Hill and myself joined the company for drill. We proceeded to the parade ground at the foot of the hill and were drilled by the captain in the manuel, skirmishing and company movements until six o'clock, when we were marched to quarters and dismissed, and fell in for supper. After supper a couple of flags about 24 x 36 were handed me by the Captain from Maj Poor for the markers, with his respects. They were intended to be affixed to the bayonet in order to point out more distinctly to the Regiment, the positions of the markers in manuvering. At about eight o'clock as the companies

were forming for evening parade rain suddenly commenced falling and we at once broke ranks and returned to quarters. The rain continued to fall in torrents for an hour when it gradually held up again, but the evening parade was dispensed with. During the evening we were favored with a call from the Captain, and Lieut Coe of the Quarter Masters Department, in the tent of the Non commissioned officers, and spent a couple of hours singing, always a favorite way of passing the evening, with the Captain, and in fact with the whole company. At "tattoo" they took leave of us and at "taps" lights were extinguished and we turned in.

Tuesday June 4th

Another quiet day. At five oclock "reveille" beat and we turned out for roll call. It was a dull and heavy morning and a slight fog made the air close and muggy. The camp was still very muddy on account of so much rain and it was so slimy and slippery as to render it difficult to get about. Soon after breakfast rain commenced falling and continued without cessation all day. At nine o clock the Regiment formed line for morning parade but were immediately dismissed on account of the wet, and we were glad to retreat into the tents again, where we spent most of the day reading writing &c. On looking over the "Baltimore Clipper" I noticed the

death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. The death of this eminent statesman caused considerable feeling throughout the country, particularly among the democratic party of which he was a prominent leader. He was a true and honest democrat and a faithful representative of democracy in its earlier days and his loss was deeply felt by all parties. During the afternoon a squad of the Sixth, among them Charlie Fry of Salem, an old school mate, called on us and we had a pleasant time with them. The affair of May 30 when we burned Col. Jones in effigy was loudly discussed, and the Sixth boys were greatly surprised at our boldness although they did not hesitate to declare their own disapproval of the action of their Colone. I must also confess that we were astonished at our own unruly action, for the affair was actually criminal, and there is no doubt but that the Commander of the Post overlooked the affair in us, solely on account of our ignorance, at about half past seven the rain held up and the line was formed for evening parade. During the evening Mrs. Hinks, wife of the Colonel arrived in Camp from Massachusetts, and a number of the boys proceeded to Head Quarters for the purpose of serenading her. Our efforts to please were kindly acknowledged by Mrs. H. who kindly repaid us with a handsome boquet of roses. At nine

o'clock we returned to our quarters, and spent considerable time singing. At "tattoo" we dispersed to our tents and at "taps" turned in.

Wednesday June 5th.

This was a cold, wet and disagreeble morning. Rain fell in torrents and the weather was made more uncomfortable by a cold northeast wind. The camp was a perfect bed of mud several inches deep, and we were loth to leave the tents, but orders must be obeyed and accordingly we turned out at "reveille" and answered to roll-call, returning immediately under cover in the tents. It rained hard all day and the duties were light. At nine o'clock Regimental line was formed for morning parade after which we formed square in four ranks and the sentences of the prisoners recently tried by court-martial were published by the Adjutant. We stood in the rain all the time but were soon dismissed and marched double quick to quarters at one o'clock "roast beef" sounded but on account of the wet we partook of this meal in the tents. During the afternoon a squad of us called on the Captain in his quarters and spent a short time singing. The Colonel soon favored us with his company having been attracted by the sound of voices, and being a great lover of music we did our best to please him. We had been engaged in this way about half an hour when loud cri-

ces and the discharge of a musket interrupted us, and we instinctively sprang to the door of the tent. The disturbance came from the village about half a mile distant and evidently was located in the camp of a Baltimore regiment, in the vicinity of the rail road. The tumult increased and an orderly from Head Quarters soon came down with an order from the Adjutant for two companies (Capts Martin's and Devereux) to proceed to the scene of the disturbance and lend any assistance which might be necessary to adjust matters. Notwithstanding the rain which still continued to fall quite fast, we were in line in about three minutes, and proceeded double-quick to the camp of the Baltimore boys. Upon our arrival we learned the cause of the trouble to be as follows. A citizen attempting to pass the line of sentries was halted by the guards and his pass demanded of him in a respectful manner. Not being supplied with this necessary protection, the sentry refused like a good soldier to pass him. Thereupon a scuffle ensued, the citizen endeavoring to force his passage, and the soldier was unfortunately knocked down. He immediately discharged his musket and the guards came at once to the rescue, and had it not been that some officers interfered in the matter

Mr. citizen would have fared hard. As it was he received a good pommeling and was allowed to go about his business, having no doubt learned a profitable lesson, not to tamper with a sentinel. On discovering the nature of the trouble company "C" returned to camp, while we stepped into a vacant building, formerly occupied by a grocery and perched ourselves upon the counters to await orders. No further disturbance occurring we returned to camp and immediately fell in for suppers During the evening some of the men felled trees with which we built a large camp fire to dry ourselves, and kept it up all night. At 10 o'clock "tattoo" beat and at "taps" we turned in.

Thursday June 6th.

It still continued wet and stormy and the excessive rain of the past few days had found its way through the tents and everything was damp and disagreeable. The camp was a perfect bed of mud and almost impassable. We turned out at "reveille" and answered to roll-call, but took breakfast in the tents. Notwithstanding the rain and mud the line was formed for morning parade at nine o'clock, but we were dismissed immediately after and returned to our quarters. Towards noon the clouds began to disperse and appearances indicated pleasant weather but it soon grew thick and lowery again and rain fell the greater part of the af-

ternoon and night. At four o'clock dress parade was gone through with by the Regiment, after which all the companies except our own were dismissed but we remained "masters of the ground" and were drilled in company movements and skirmishing for an hour. We were an ill fated set of boys (at least we thought so) for while other companies sat quietly about their quarters, we were invariably drilled at all hours and in all weathers, whenever there was an opportunity. However "success is the reward of labor" and we enjoyed the reputation of being not only the best and most thoroughly drilled organization in the Regiment, but in the volunteer service, and although we were often led to think we were ill used, we were also forced to admit that our excellent commander, Capt. Devereux, was without a rival and that we ought to be thankful in being blessed with one so willing to work with us, and devote his time to the interests of his men, in spite of the occasional "hard knocks!" During the drill a new feature was introduced, both novel and interesting, though evidently not altogether useful, in the shape of formation of pyramids, in the following manner. Half a dozen of the tallest men on the right were selected, and formed into line, bracing themselves firmly together. Behind these half a dozen more were placed in a kneeling position with their heads down and firmly braced against the

backs of the men in front. These were followed by a third row of six on their hands and feet. The pyramid thus formed and placed was intended to be used as a bridge or inclined plane over which the smallest men, selected as being lighter and fleeter on foot, were intended to climb, and thus scale the parapet of earthworks and fortifications. This formation would doubtless be of little use as too much time would be required, to render it of any advantage and a single well directed shot from the enemy would completely frustrate a second attempt to accomplish it. During the afternoon an old friend, Daniel H. Johnson Jr. arrived from Salem; bringing with him a large trunk for Private Hill, which among other things contained several packages and letters for a number of the boys, and I was fortunate enough to receive four of the latter from friends at home. Two other large boxes also arrived, one for Sergt. Batchelder and the other for Corpl. Williams, and we were treated by them to pastry fruit &c. particularly in the N. C. O. tent. At Dress Parade, Daniel went on to line with us and answered to his name at roll-call — perfectly at home. In the evening a large camp-fire was built by which we dried our clothing and blankets, and after sitting about it for half an hour so, we adjourned to the tent of the Commissioned Officers where we spent an hour, singing, and Daniel being extremely fond of music joined in with us. At "tattoo" we called with him on the

Captain and enjoyed another hour in pleasant conversation, songs &c. At eleven o'clock we returned to our quarters and turned in.

Friday June 7th.

In the morning it was wet and rainy again but the air was dreadful close and uncomfortable. At "reveille" we turned out and answered to roll call after which we spent the time in a leisure manner until breakfast, which we took at seven o'clock. The mud was still some inches deep but the line was formed at nine o'clock and we went through morning parade. The rain of the past few days had prevented the Regiment from drilling and most of time was spent by the companies in their quarters, but to day we proceeded to the lower parade ground in order to avoid the mud and spent a couple of hours in battalion manoeuvres. The wet grass was however full as bad, and Private Hill and myself having frequently to change our positions as markers, double-quick, found it decidedly uncomfortable to say the least. During the forenoon the clouds began to break away and several times at short intervals the sun shone quite bright. At about half past twelve we returned to quarters, broke ranks and at once fell in for dinner. The afternoon passed very quietly, and I spent considerable time writing. The Dress Parade at night was dispensed with. Soon after supper we were detailed for picket

and at half past seven we fell in for this duty, with company "C." Capt. Martin. We proceeded in a southerly direction to a handsome farm house some two miles and a half from camp, establishing picket posts of three men, about three hundred yards apart the whole distance. Arriving at the farm house which by the way was empty we spread our blankets on the piazza and turned in. At about twelve o'clock a wagon came up the road and on being halted by the guards proved to be a wagon load of peas on the road to market in Baltimore; some of the boys filled their haversacks with the peas and the the driver was suffered to pass on, not a little frightened at being stopped by the sentries. This was the only disturbance during the night and we slept quietly the rest of the time until morning.

Saturday June 8th.

At four o'clock a. m. we turned out formed company and returned to camp taking in the pickets as we came along and arriving at five o'clock. At early dawn clouds were visible in the northern horizon but soon disappeared and the sun arose clear and bright. Breakfast for some reason was later than usual and was not served up until nine o'clock, but the late hour and the tramp on our return from picket, sharpened our appetites and we ate with an unusual relish. During the forenoon a quantity of boards

from the Quarter Masters department were distributed, and preparations were at once made for flooring the tents. This was an improvement and of course hailed with delight by us all, for we had heretofore slept upon the ground with but a slight covering of cedar boughs to protect us from the dampness. On examining the lumber it was found to consist chiefly of half-inch stuff and entirely too thin for flooring purposes, but the Chaplain who happened along about this time, very kindly informed us where we could obtain some better stock, and tendered us his services to escort us to them. This was a new idea. The chaplain to conduct a foraging expedition, but as the boards were better than the ones issued to us, and we were bent on flooring the tents we did not stand upon ceremony but followed him. We proceeded about a mile from the residence of Dr. H all in to the woods and found a large pile of inch hemlock. We selected a number sufficient for the purpose and while getting them out "dudah" started off to a neighboring farm house for a team and soon returned with his conveyance and we hauled them to camp and set to work. We altered the position of the A. C. O. tent then floored it over nicely, but had no sooner finished than an opportunity offered for testing its utility, for at Two o'clock p. m. thick

black clouds came up and rain soon fell quite fast accompanied with thunder and lightning, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The shower was of short duration and in half an hour the same came out again as bright as ever. At seven o'clock the line was formed for dress parade after which the companies were dismissed to the commands of their various commanders and we were drilled by the Captain for an hour in company manuvores quick and double quick, manuel and skirmishing. At eight o'clock we returned to quarters and fell in for supper. The evening passed off in a quiet manner and at "tattoo" we fell in for roll call and turned in. We had no sooner fell ~~and~~ asleep than we were awakened by "sweet notes of song" from a squad of serenaders outside, and listened attentively for a few moments but were charmed soon to sleep again. At about midnight we were again visited by a thunder shower much heavier than at noon, though with less wind.

Sunday June 9th.

It was a beautiful sabbath. The day was ushered in with a beautiful sun and the morning air was cool and delightful. Not a cloud was visible nor a breath of air stirring. "Reveille" sounded at five o'clock and we turned out at once for roll call and duty, and commenced preparations for the regular Sunday morning inspection. This of

course occupied us in a lively manner until breakfast
An unusual mania seemed to prevail among us
on this occasion to have the tents look as elaborate
as possible and the different squads exerted them-
selves each and all to outdo the rest. To com-
mence with the inmates of each tent selected
a name among the various hotels and places
with which we had been connected since our
entry into service, and painted it on a piece of board,
then nailed it up conspicuously on the tent-pole
in front. With the exception of the Non-Commis-
sioned officers who confined themselves to the plain
"N. C. O." Each tent was then profusely decorated with
white laurel which grew in abundance in the
woods within a stones throw of the encampment.
The decorations were about as follows; Commencing
on the right, with the "N. C. O." the pole was wound
round with laurel completely covering it from top
to bottom; the front was then drawn away and fes-
tooned on either side with a band of oak leaves, and
the edges trimmed with the same, somewhat resem-
bling drapery; under the peak over the entrance was
fastened a handsome wreath of full blown month-
ly roses; on the summit of the pole in front were
affixed two Non Commissioned officers swords
crossed, with a bayonet upright between them, with
one of the flags of the markers flying from the
blade and having in the shank a handsome

bouquet of roses. Tent No 2 was decorated in a similar manner with the exception of two rows of oak leaves instead of one, along the edges of the front, and the addition of a turf embankment with a fan of leaves from the fleur-de-lucé at each extremity, in place of the heretofore wooden step. This tent was styled the "Continental", after the famous Continental Hotel in Philadelphia at which we took supper when passing through the city on our way to Washington. The other tents which were styled "Fifth Avenue" "Astor House" "Zouave Home" "Essex House" and "Hinks Hotel" respectively, were decorated in a similar manner with the exception of the "Astor" which far exceeded anything on the company street. The summit of the pole was crowned with a fan of fleur-de-lucé leaves, under which was a beautiful large wreath of the choicest flowers; directly over the entrance appeared the well remembered "Astor House" bordered with oak leaves, and having a neat little american flag, flying at either end; the front was festooned at each side similar to the rest, but completely covered with laurel and roses, and presenting a magnificent appearance. It was fitting that the Astor should eclipse anything on the street, for we had spent a delightful week at this popular establishment, while awaiting orders in New York, after having left the Constitution at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn

and there was not a member of the company but that was partial to the name. Every effort having been made to adorn the tents on the outside, the inside of each was arranged with the greatest care and precision, and the company street cleanly and thoroughly swept. Thus the time was occupied until ten o'clock when the assembly beat, and the Regimental line was formed for inspection. An hour was spent by the Colonel and staff in inspecting the arms, equipments and general appearance of the men, after which we proceeded to the lawn in rear of Head Quarters and listened to an interesting and appropriate discourse delivered by the Rev Mr. Hepworth of Boston. At twelve o'clock we returned to the parade ground and were dismissed. The quarters of the men were then inspected by the Field and Staff, and several invited guests, among whom were Colonel Jones commander of the Post and wife, Mrs. Hinks and several other ladies the latter of whom were particularly delighted with the floral arrangements about the tents. Arriving at the last on the line, Colonel Hinks seemed to be highly pleased at the sight of his own name on the front, and said he felt highly honored with this manifestation of good spirit. At about half past one we fell in for dinner after which there was no duty to perform until three and a half o'clock. During the afternoon Commissioners from

Massachusetts arrived, for the purpose of examining into our condition and affairs, and expressed themselves wonderfully pleased at the beautiful appearance of our company street. At four o'clock we formed company and proceeded to a neighboring field on the village road where we drilled for half an hour in skirmishing and bayonet exercise. While here the assembly beat to form Regimental line and we returned to camp and drilled for an hour with the other companies in Battalion movements. The drill was witnessed by the Commissioners who expressed some surprise at the rapid improvement of the Regiment since leaving the state. At half past five the companies were dismissed and at six we fell in for supper. The evening was spent in the usual manner, some singing, some writing &c until "tattoo" when roll was called and at "taps" we turned in.

Monday June 10th

The morning was warm and sultry and there was not so much as the faintest breeze to relieve the oppressiveness of the morning air. At five o'clock "reveille" sounded and we were soon on the line for roll-call. At seven o'clock we fell in for breakfast but returned to our tents immediately afterward on account of the extreme heat of the sun. As the day progressed it grew scorching hot and was by far the hottest day

of the season thus far. At nine o'clock we formed Regimental line and went through with the morning parade, after which we were dismissed and returned at once to quarters. No duty was required of us again until late in the afternoon, and we endeavored to keep cool in the tents, by laying about, writing &c. but in vain, for the sun poured down on the canvass, and the inside was like an oven. During the forenoon Mrs. Devereux, wife of the Captain, arrived from Salem, intending to remain some time with her husband, and we were all delighted to see her. Capt. E. H. Staten of the Mechanic Light Infantry, quartered at Alexandria, also arrived with a friend and made a few hours stay with us. At half past five we formed company and were drilled for half an hour in skirmishing, load and fire lying &c. at the expiration of which we fell in for supper. At six o'clock we fell in again for dress parade, but the afternoon drill of the Regiment was dispensed with and we were marched to quarters and dismissed. During the evening considerable excitement was occasioned in camp by the arrest of "Baltimore Joe" by Lieut. Brewster Officer of the guard. "Baltimore Joe" was the familiar title bestowed by the boys upon a jolly good natured chap from Baltimore, who had for some time kept

a beer saloon within the line of sentries by permission of the Colonel. This saloon was largely patronized every company in the regiment, but on this occasion, Joe had not only overstepped the bounds of propriety but violated orders in furnishing the men with whiskey. This fact was reported to the Lieut of the guard, who with three men made a descent upon the bar of Joe, confiscating every drop of liquor on hand and carrying Joe a prisoner to Head Quarters. After some investigation he was released and the beer returned, but the whiskey was retained and Joe no doubt learned a lesson. Nothing of interest occurred during the evening and at "tattoo" roll was called and at "taps we turned in, but it was a dreadful warm night and too uncomfortable to sleep, and after turning and twisting for an hour or so I got up and dressed and proceeded to the brook at the foot of the hill and took a bath which was so cooling and refreshing as to enable me to sleep soundly when I returned.

Tuesday June 11th

This was a morning which will be well remembered by every member of the company. The air at an early hour was much cooler than usual and the Captain siezed upon the opportunity to give us an extra drill before breakfast. Fortunately there had been a great change in the atmosphere during the night, otherwise we should

have suffered intensely with the heat during the double quick movements. Immediately after roll-call at "reveille" we formed company and were marched to the lawn in rear of Head Quarters where we were drilled principally in wheeling for half an hour, after which we marched to the lower parade ground near the rail-road and were put through the severest exercise in company movements, such as wheeling, breaking into platoons and reforming company &c. all in double quick, for an hour and a half. During the whole two hours drill we had but about ten minutes rest. It was by far the toughest drilling we had seen since intering the service, and we were all at a loss to know what had come over the spirit of the Captains dreams. Some of the boys thought it was unfavorable to us, for the Captains wife to be in camp for he had evidently resorted to mighty severe measures with us since her arrival for some reason or other, but we finally concluded that there was nothing to be lost in a good long drill, and even if there was it was probably all the same to the Captain, and if we didn't like it all we could do would amount to nothing and we might as well make the best of it first as last. At about half past seven we were rejoiced to hear the command "break ranks" and it was obeyed with a yell which might

have been heard a mile and we fell in for breakfast like so many hungry wolves. After breakfast we had no further duty to attend to except the detail for guard, until after supper. The sun was now scorching hot and it was with the greatest difficulty we could keep comfortable even though we laid about the tents in our shirt sleeves. At about eleven o'clock Daniel H. Johnson Jr arrived again in camp having been on a trip to Alexandria where a number of troops from Massachusetts were on duty. At about four o'clock he took leave of us taking with him a number of letters and packages for our friends and relations in Massachusetts. He had been gone but a short time when Mr. Charles Odell and Mr Mark Lowd arrived, both having also been on a visit to a son of Mr. Lowd in the "Mechanics", at Alexandria. At six o'clock we fell in for supper, after which the Regiment formed line for Dress Parade. The parade over we marched to the grounds at the foot of the hill and were drilled by the Colonel for an hour and a half in battalion maneuvres quick and double-quick, chiefly the latter. The company detached themselves as usual from the Regiment (for the Captain never would drill with the Regiment if he could possibly avoid it) and were drilled close by in skirmishing. Being markers Private Hill and myself

were obliged to remain with the regiment, much to our dissatisfaction, for we had rather drill with the company at any time, notwithstanding the severity of the drill sometimes. At about dusk the regiment were marched to quarters and dismissed. During the evening, pursuant to agreement, Lieut. Brewster, Sergt. Batchelder, Privates Hale and Dearborn and myself met at the quarters of Lieut Coe of the Quarter Masters Department, and then called on Lieut Col. Colwell at Head Quarters, by whom we were pleasantly entertained in company with a number of the other officers, and we sang to them for an hour or so until interrupted by the loud beating of "tattoo" when we returned to quarters to answer to roll call. As soon as the camp had become a little quiet we returned to the Colonel's again and spent another half hour very pleasantly. At about half past ten we took our leave having first procured the countersign and adding half a dozen other good singers to our number started out of camp on a serenade excursion, Lieut Coe accompanying us with his flute. We proceeded under the escort of Lieut. Putnam to the residence of one Mr. La Trobe, delightfully situated in a beautiful grove of shade trees about half a mile from camp, and serena-

dedd a lady friend of the Lieutenants by the name of Virginia. The evening was quite cool and comfortable and the sweet notes of Lieut Coe's flute echoed on the still night air a great distance. We remained here about fifteen minutes, then visited the residence of a Mr Donaldson near by, a distant relative of the Captain's. We remained here a few moments only then wended our way slowly back to camp arriving at about half past eleven, and turned in.

Wednesday June 12th

At "reveille" we turned out and formed company and after roll-call were marched to the lower parade ground where we were drilled by the Captain for an hour in company movements. We were rather more fortunate than the previous morning, for instead of the eternal double-quick which caused us to steam with perspiration, the movements were executed in quick time only, making the drill much more interesting and comfortable. The morning air was not uncomfortably warm but the sun as the day advanced grew hot and sultry. At seven o'clock we returned to quarters and fell in for breakfast with a good appetite. At nine the assembly was beaten and we obeyed the summons and immediately fell in for morning parade. The line was formed under the shade trees on the lawn in rear of

Head Quarters, to shield us from the burning hot Sun and immediately after ~~the parade~~ we were dismissed without the usual drill and returned to quarters. The forenoon passed in a quiet manner with nothing worthy of note and at one o'clock we fell in for dinner. At noon the weather was almost insufferable and at about two o' clock at the suggestion of our friend Mr. Odell, he, Mr Lord and myself went down to the brook and took an excellent bath, remaining ~~in the water~~ upwards of an hour and enjoying it hugely. Some of the boys by damming up the stream had converted it into a good sized pond and the water at this point was deep enough to swim, making it a desirable and frequent resort for the whole regiment. During the afternoon an unusual excitement, entirely outside of military affairs, was created in camp, by the circulation of a report that one of the villagers, on the other side of the stream near the encampment, had knocked down his wife, for some reason and severely bruised her by beating and kicking her. The report was soon found to be true for the cries of the woman could be distinctly heard in camp. This affair aroused the indignation of many of the boys and several of us repaired to the scenee of the disturbance, and entering the house found the woman lying upon the floor evidently suffering considera-

ble pain and her brute of a husband walking about the yard as unconcerned as if nothing was the matter. Lieut. Brewster was sent for and being also something of a Surgeon examined her and pronounced her to be severely injured, and without waiting to enquire into the affair, turned upon the rascal, who had so maltreated her and ordered him to be stripped with an intent to flog him. The boys were not slow to obey and laid hold of him with violent hands. The fellow was frightened half out of his senses and the Lieutenant after giving him a good sound talking to, took a close line and tying one end around his neck, and the other to a limb of a tree pretended to be about to hang him, when a little daughter came running up to him and beggled for him to be let alone, and after some deliberation the Lieut. complied with her wishes, and suffered him to be released. The affair was one in which we had no right to interfere, but we could have hung him with a will. On returning to our quarters, strange to say we met Lieut. Lowe of the Gloucester company with a strong guard of a dozen men coming towards us. He entered into the house fearlessly and arresting the man, carried him a prisoner into camp. The boys looked on in silence until they discovered his intentions when they set up such a hissing and hooting, as the bold and fearless Lieut. will long remember. No doubt he inwardly

congratulated himself on his bravery in thus using a dozen men to arrest a single unarmed civilian for an act with which he had no right to meddle, but the boys did not hesitate to give an open expression of their opinion of his action in the matter. About four o'clock clouds began to appear and soon spread over the entire heavens, and loud reports of thunder were followed in a few moments by a very heavy fall of rain which continued in torrents without cessation for half an hour, when the sun again came out and the clouds gradually dispersed again. The shower was of great benefit for the air was decidedly cooler after it, and more comfortable. At six o'clock we fell in for supper, after which the Regiment formed line for Dress Parade with the exception of Capt. Martin's Company and our own who had been previously detailed for picket. Of course Hill and myself being markers were obliged to go on duty with the Regiment, but could we have had our choice would much preferred to have gone on picket with the company. After going through Dress Parade we wheeled into column by platoons and took a short march up the rail-road, and over the turnpike to the distance of a mile, returning by the Relay House to camp. It was a very uncomfortable trip, for the rain of the afternoon

had made the streets dreadful muddy and the travelling was very difficult. On arriving at the upper parade ground we formed square in four ranks and the news of Butler's success at Big Bethel was read to us by the Colonel. The despatch stated that we had captured a Rebel battery and one thousand prisoners, and at this news the boys were exceedingly jubilant and tossing their hats into the air gave three rousing cheers for Butler. We had hardly finished when Major Poore arrived in camp with news from Washington that the report was untrue, but Butler had received our cheers and they could not be well taken back. We now deployed column returned to quarters and were dismissed. The company had already left camp for picket duty, and I spent the evening with Odell very pleasantly until "tattoo" when I tendered him the hospitality of the "N. C. O" tent for the night and at "taps" we turned in.

Thursday June 13th.

It was another pleasant morning the air when we turned out at "reveille" was quite comfortable and not too warm for drill. Immediately after roll-call we formed company and were marched to the lower parade ground where an hour was spent advantageously in company movements under our faithful drill master, the Captain. As the hours passed by it grew

warmer, and soon it was quite hot and sultry continuing so most of the day. At about half past six we rested on the green grass a short time then returned to our quarters and fell in for breakfast. At nine o'clock the line was formed for morning parade, but our own company and that of Capt. Martin having but a few hours previous returned from picket remained in camp, with the exception of Private Hill and myself whose posts of duty as markers were with the regiment. After parade was through with details were made by the Colonel from each company, for a temporary company of sappers and miners and we were dismissed. At about ten o'clock messrs Lowd and Odell took leave of us and returned home taking letters &c. for many of us to our friends. They had made quite a pleasant stay with us for a day or two and had got quite initiated into the habits and customs of camp-life. During the forenoon one of those amusing scenes so common on Southern plantations took place in camp. A couple of darkies who had been cutting wood within a short distance of our quarters were brought into camp by some of the boys, bent on a good time, and placed upon a large box around which a large crowd from every company in the regiment soon gathered to see the fun.

The darkies each in turn took their stand in the centre and gave repeated exhibitions of their skill in jig dancing, "and other comical feats "on de heel and toe" while the other patted time on his knee. Great sport was created and the boys kept up a continual roar at their fantastic manoeuvres. The darkies enjoyed it as well as the rest and showed their ivory continually. The excitement was kept alive for considerable time by the occasional tossing into the ring of a few pennies, which the darkies eagerly stowed away in their pockets and were then allowed to depart. It being the day on which the election in Baltimore was to take place, and some trouble being anticipated at the polls, Col Jones with the Sixth Regiment and Wimm battery marched in and took military possession of the city during the election, leaving our own Regiment to garrison the post alone. The boys who were always on the qui-vive for any important duty or excitement, expressed a desire to accompany them, and many of them felt quite indignant at the selection of the Sixth alone, but they soon got over this and the balance of the day was spent in a quiet manner. All day long the news from the Sixth was anxiously awaited by the arrival of every train, and some conflict with the citizens momentarily expected, but the troops in the city had the desired effect, and

the election passed off very quietly. During the day several boxes arrived from home for several of the boys, and their contents, chiefly luxuries, passed around among the company with a generous hand, it being a never failing practice among the boys to distribute their articles in this way, and I doubt if a more open-hearted liberal crowd could have been found. At six we fell in for supper, after which the line was formed, and the regiment proceeding to the lower parade ground, were drilled for about an hour in battalion maneuvres by the Colonel. The company drilling near by, by itself in company movements. At dusk we returned to quarters, and were dismissed, dress parade being omitted. Nothing of interest occurred during the evening and at "Tattoo" we fell in for roll call and at "taps" turned in

Friday June 14th.

At five o'clock "reveille" was obeyed with the usual promptness and the companies turned out for roll-call. The morning was delightful the air being cool and comfortable and the bright sun shone in in all its splendor. It was an elegant morning for work and at six o'clock we formed company and enjoyed an hour's drill in company movements

on the upper parade ground. The cool air stimulated us to more than the usual energy and the boys seemed to take hold of the work with determination and vigor and the result was the drill was both interesting and profitable. At seven o'clock we returned to quarters and fell in for breakfast, after which the time passed leisurely until nine o'clock when the assembly beat and in obedience to the orderly's familiar "fall in"—"form company" we fell in and joined the regiment on the line in rear of headquarters. After the daily morning parade we formed hollow square and prayer was offered by the Chaplain. An hour was then spent in Battalion movements at the end of which the regiment was dismissed. Many of the boys of the company then formed squads by themselves under the trees and practiced the bayonet exercise, and the "pony squad" exercised themselves in load and fire lying. We were employed in this way half an hour or so when an ambrotype artist who had for some time been preparing a saloon for the purpose of supplying those of the soldiers who chose with pictures, came up and invited us to sit for him by way of experiment. Of course we made no objection and adjourned to the saloon where after one or two trials a fine picture was taken of us in the position of "ready" in "load and fire kneeling", which was so life-

like that we agreed to take a copy apiece, we then returned to camp and spent the time in a quiet manner until dress parade. At four o'clock we made preparations for having photographs taken of the several tents. Our artist visited us with his apparatus and the boys arranged themselves in groups in front of the tents, but the sun shone with such dazzling brightness on the new white canvass, that it proved difficult to obtain anything like a good picture and after two or three unsuccessful attempts it was finally postponed until a future day. Soon after six o'clock the line was formed for dress parade and wheeling into column we marched over the rail-road to the residence of the Colonel who with his wife was boarding at a neighboring house in the village, and who had for some days remained at his home on account of illness. Here we went through dress parade, after which we wheeled into column again and returned to camp where the regiment was drilled for about an hour in battalion manuevres by Lieut. Colonel Ellwell, with the exception of our own company who as usual occupied a space near by by themselves and drilled under the captain in skirmishing and the bayonet exercise. About eight o'clock we returned to camp and were

dismissed. During the evening a couple of men from some one of the other companies of the regiment, one with a violin and the other with a violincello were enjoying themselves on the front of the encampment when some of the boys joined them and prevailed upon them to adjourn to our company street. This they immediately did and a lively time soon ensued. Sets were formed and we danced cotillions and contra dances for some time. All the while the moon shone beautifully and we had a glorious time. After spending an hour in this way a procession was formed and we visited every company street in the encampment. The Sixth had returned from duty in Baltimore during the forenoon, and we visited them likewise, stopping several times to indulge in a serenade. We then returned to our company street and wound up with an informal dress parade. Tent No 3 under the supervision of Private Dearborn then treated all hands to a collation of lemonade and pastry, a good supply of which had recently arrived in the boxes from home, and we pitched in generally until interrupted by the loud "tattoo", when three cheers were given for the music and we fell in for roll call. At "taps" we dispersed to quarters and turned in.

Saturday June 15 th.

At "reveille" we turned out and answered to

roll-call. It was a beautiful bright morning and the air was cool and comfortable. Immediately after roll-call the recruits of the company were divided into squads, and placed under the charge of drill masters detailed for the purpose, by whom they were drilled in the bayonet exercise until breakfast. These movements being quite new to them, were of course rather awkward at first, yet many expressed a desire to attain to a degree of perfection in drill equal to that of the more experienced members of the company, and accordingly took hold unusually well. At seven o'clock they were dismissed and the company fell in for breakfast, after which we had a couple of hours to ourselves. At nine o'clock the Regimental line was formed on the lawn and the customary morning parade was gone through with. We then formed hollow square and Major Poore stepped into the centre, leading by the hand the infant son of the Colonel, a bright little fellow of four years, and dressed in a neat fitting suit of blue with sword sash and belt complete. Upon motion of the Major, the little soldier was unanimously adopted Corporal of the Regiment and received with hearty cheers and shouts. An hours drill in Battalion movements then

followed and we were dismissed, but the drum corps remained upon the ground to practice, and private Hill and myself remained with them, occasionly trying our skill with the drumstick. I had often listened with considerable interest to the famous 'french beat' composed by that world renowned drummer, Dan Simpson of Boston, and performed by him at the anndal muster of the Militia in Massachusetts with a wonderful degree of accuracy and skill, and by a little practice at various times had become so familiar with it, as to be able to execute it on the drum, after a style of my own, not altogether bad for an amateur. I accordingly ventured at this time to try my hand at it, and quite elicited the attention of the drummers who desired to learn it. This was indeed asking a great deal of me for I was no drummer, and probably had but a poor idea of the art. However as the beat seemed to be very favorably received by them, I gave them all the aid in my power, and with their knowledge and practice they put together from my efforts a very desirable beat, which afterward became quite popular in the Regiment, and was performed daily by them at dress parade for some time. A couple of musicians, one with a vio

lin and the other with a violincello now came up on the lawn to practice (for music was quite the rage in the Regiment when the men were off duty) and we spent a few moments listening to them then returned to quarters. The Sun was by this time hot and sultry and we sought the most comfortable ways of passing the time until supper, with the exception of about half an hour which we spent in a sweltering drill, for the accommodation of some guests of the Captain, who arrived in Camp during the afternoon and expressed a desire to see the "Zouaves" maneuvre. At Six o clock the line was formed and we drilled an hour in battalion movements on the lower parade ground. At about seven we were dismissed and returned to quarters. The evening which was one of the most beautiful on record, was passed in a lively manner "under the sweet silver light of the moon." At about nine oclock a procession of men from the sixth visited our encampment escorted by sundry numerous stringed instruments and after passing through every company street proceeded to head quarters and serenaded the Colonel, who come forth and responded in a few appropriate words which

were followed by remarks from Lieut. Col. Elwell and Surgeon Breed, the latter delivering quite an able speech. Major Poore was then called upon and rumors of fun spread rapidly through the crowd, but in this we were disappointed for the Major had evidently "smelt a rat" and was not to be found. Cheers were then given for the Colonel Lieut. Col. Ellwell, Surgeon Breed, The Union, the Flag, Bay State, 8th Regt. &c. It was now about ten o'clock and heavy clouds rapidly obscured the moon, threatening a shower, few drops of rain fell however but as it was the hour of "tattoo" the boys dispersed to quarters and at "taps" all was quiet.

Sunday June 16th

At five o'clock we turned out and after answering to roll-call a half dozen of the boys, myself among the number, procured a pass from the Captain, and proceeded to a favorite resort on the banks of the Patapsco, a mile or so from camp, for the purpose of a swimming bath. It was a delightful June morning. The blue canopy of heaven was unspotted by even the smallest cloud, and the air enlivened by a slight breeze from the south-west, was comfortably cool and bracing. Arriving at our destination on the river, we were not slow

in divesting ourselves of our clothing and plunging head long into the stream. The temperature of the water was delightful, but the current was unusually rapid and we at times discovered ourselves some distance down stream. Swimming against it was impossible yet we enjoyed some excellent aquatic sports for half an hour, when we dressed and returned to camp to breakfast, with appetites greatly sharpened by the mornings recreation. By this time the breeze had died away and the sun as usual poured down its scorching rays upon the camp. Notwithstanding this however, active preparations were made for the usual Sunday morning inspection. At nine o'clock the line was formed under the trees on the lawn, and forming hollow square prayers were offered up by the Chaplain. Immediately after this the square was reduced and wheeling into column by companies, each company was minutely inspected by its commanding officer under the supervision of Colonel and the other Regimental officers. The regiment was then dismissed, with the exception of our own company which had been previously detailed to escort the colors to headquarters. While engaged in this duty, heavy clouds

came up, and rain soon commenced falling in large drops. No sooner had we seen the colors safely deposited, than it came down in torrents, and we returned double-quick, or flew rather to quarters and sought shelter in the tents. The shower continued with violence, the rain falling in perfect sheets for half an hour, when it gradually held up and the sun came out bright as before. The time now passed in the usual quiet manner - with dinner at the proper hour - until half past four when the line was again formed, and we proceeded without arms to the lawn, where the sixth soon joined us to attend divine worship. The exercises were conducted by a tall thin gaunt looking individual, whose name I did not learn, and who ran on in style evidently original with himself, without any perceptible purport and devoid of the slightest meaning whatever. Of course his manner took with few and his remarks utterly failed to attract attention. At half past five he concluded his "attempts" and we returned to quarters and broke ranks with orders from the Captain to turn out in full uniform at "reveille" in the morning. The evening was pleasant and delightful, the moon shone in all her elegance, and the time was spent gen-

orally in a quiet and becoming manner. "Tattoo" beat at the customary hour of ten, roll was called and at "taps" most of us turned in.

Monday June 17th.

Being a memorable day in the history of our country, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker hill was duly observed in camp with an appropriate programme. In obedience to orders of the previous night, we turned out at "reveille" in full uniform with arms and equipments for duty, and after calling of the roll, blank cartridges were distributed, thirteen rounds to a man, for the purpose of firing salute. It was a very comfortable morning the air being unusually cool and the sun hid by a thick veil of clouds which bore prospects of a shower. Ammunition having been furnished to all the companies, the line was formed at an early hour and we proceeded to the lower parade ground where we remained about half an hour awaiting the Colonel, during which time we were drilled in battalion movements by Lieut Col. Ellwell. The Colonel soon arrived from his quarters in the village, and we returned to the upper portion of the parade ground forming line on the brow of the hill, with orders to load at will. Thirteen rounds were then

fired by the Regiment. The first three I am sorry to say were poorly executed on account of the inattention of some of the men of our own company, but the rest were fired with good precision and promptness after the salute had been fired we marched to quarters and were dismissed, falling in again immediately for breakfast. The sun now came out bright but it was not so warm as usual and the balance of the day continued cool and comfortable. At half past eight the companies fell in for inspection, preparatory for a grand review. The spot selected for this review was the large field where we occasionally had drilled, situated on the Washington turnpike, about half a mile distant from the Relay house. To this field after some little delay both Regiments and the Battery repaired and three hours were spent in Review before Maj. Genl. Morse, and we were not sorry when it was over. At about half past one we returned to camp where dinner was awaiting us and we partook of it with a good appetite. The afternoon passed quietly with nothing worthy of mention until four o'clock, when it was rumored through the camp that the First Massachusetts Col. Cowdin, were on the cars at the Relay house, on their way to Wash-

ington. The line was therefore hastily formed and we proceeded down to meet them. They were a fine looking regiment, and numbered over a thousand men, among whom we recognized a number of old familiar faces, but we had but a few moments to converse with them for the train started soon after our arrival and we exchanged hasty congratulations following along some distance with the train until it was too dangerous to approach near the cars, when we sent three rousing cheers after them and returned to camp. During our absence the company had been detailed by the Adjutant for picket and started on this duty at about half past seven, Hill and myself remaining in camp as usual. They had been gone about half an hour only, when loud strains of music could suddenly be heard coming from the direction of head quarters, and we started out to find a band had arrived from the village near the nail-factory. The musicians were not of the first class, though they evidently exerted themselves for the occasion, for a great time was on foot at Head quarters. The officers of the Sixth came over and in the mess tent of the Field and Staff a collation was served up where speeches were made and toasts drank with music

and songs interspersed, until a late hour, and all present seemed to be enjoying themselves hugely. Major Poor as usual was in his glory. Among the rank and file of the regiment the occasion was equally as lively. Bonfires burned in many places, and songs floated upon the air from every quarter. A procession was also formed which marched to and fro through every company street while loud cheers rent the air at every turn. Thus the scene was prolonged until midnight when one by one the boys gradually dropped into their quarters and the camp soon fell into a quiet slumber.

Tuesday June 18th.

The continued excitement caused us to sleep more soundly than usual in the morning, and we were in no hurry to turn out; roll call being omitted on account of the company having first returned from picket. "Reveille" however sounded at the usual hour and the other companies turned out promptly. The morning was pleasant and clear and the air quite cool and comfortable. We fell in for breakfast an hour later than usual, and at nine o'clock the line was formed on the lawn where after morning prayer by the chaplin, the entire regiment were drilled in load and fire and battalion movements for an hour at

the expiration of which we were dismissed. Nothing further was done until the afternoon, and the boys remained under cover, shielding themselves from the scorching rays of the sun which had now become almost insufferable. At half past one I procured a pass from the Captain and in company with a friend from the Gloucester company took a stroll along the banks of the Patapsco to the nail factory which our curiosity prompted us to enter. We were very cordially welcomed by one of the workmen who took pains to show us through the works, and explain to us the different parts of the machinery, and we spent an hour very agreeably watching with considerable interest the progress of the iron, and the various changes through which it passed before it was manufactured into the nail. The iron was heated first in large furnaces until red heat, and large masses of the red hot material were than passed and repassed with great rapidity, and with all the ease imaginable between great rollers, to render it solid and compact. From these it passed between another set of the same by which it was drawn out into strips of a width and thickness corresponding to the size

and length of the nail. It was then passed through other rollers by which one edge of the strip was flattened in such a way as when cut to form the head of the nail. All this was but the work of a few moments, yet the rapid changes had in a measure cooled the iron and rendered it hard and brittle enough to cut. The last operation was now at hand and the strips were placed under heavy cutters and one by one the nails were cut from the ends and dropped into kegs placed to receive them, ready for shipping to the market. After rendering us every attention in the factory our friend invited us to his residence a short distance, to which place we accompanied him and spent another half hour very pleasantly. It was now nearly four o'clock and we took leave of the family, returning over the rail road to camp, where we arrived just in season to fall in with the company for drill. The line was formed and we proceeded to the lower parade ground where we were drilled for an hour in battalion movements. At half past five we returned to quarters, and at six fell in for supper. At eight o'clock dress parade came off at the termination of which we were dismissed. It was anoth

beautiful moonlight evening and various sports were participated in in various parts of the camp until "tattoo" when the companies fell in for roll call and at "taps" most of us turned in.

Wednesday June 19th.

At "reveille" we turned out promptly and after the roll was called each non-commissioned officer was assigned to a squad of the recruits to drill them in the manual and bayonet exercise, and the balance were drilled on the manual near by, by Lieut. Putnam. The morning air was rather warmer than usual and in a short time grew to be quite hot and sultry continuing so all day. At about half past six we formed company and returned to quarters to breakfast. Since our departure from Massachusetts many of the companies had received several recruits at various times, considerably swelling the number of the regiment. These men however had never until this morning been mustered into the service, and accordingly at eight o'clock all men of this class were ordered to report at head quarters where the oath of allegiance was duly administered and they were mustered in for the unexpired

term of the regiment. During the forenoon four new drums were issued and the musicians increased to eight in number, the other four being detailed from companies other than our own. We now had a drum corps of eight performers and a little practice only was necessary to make them efficient in their duties. At about ten o'clock we were visited by an old friend from Salem, and one who was greatly interested in the welfare of the company and its members whenever we might be. The friend alluded to was no other than ex-General Devereux and father of our worthy Captain who brought with him letters and packages for many of the men, also a number of uniforms which were left behind when our grey suit arrived some time since. Of course every member of the company welcomed him cordially and a general desire was manifested to converse with him.

Soon after his arrival a large and splendid storm-flag was received at head quarters and preparations were at once made for raising it, in place of a little one which thus far had floated from the top of a slender pole, fastened to one of the branches of a great tree in front of headquarters and which had become somewhat the

worse for wear, the stripes being faded and almost indiscernible. In fact it was difficult to tell whether it ever bore any stripes at all. The first thing necessary therefore was to procure a larger pole the one in use being by far too slender and weak for the great flag which had just arrived. Accordingly a detail of men was made who at once started into the woods and after a careful search of half an hour, pitched upon a fine young oak, cut it down and brought it into camp, where it was soon trimmed and manufactured with little difficulty into quite a respectable flag-pole forty eight feet in length, and ten inches in diameter at the base. Everything now being ready preparations were made for raising it into its place, which with a good stout rope and two or three men was speedily accomplished and we had in place of the old one a staff measuring seventy-five feet in height from the ground to the truck. As it was now about one o'clock the boys left their work and fell in for dinner. During the afternoon no duty was performed until four o'clock when the line was formed on the lawn and we wheeled into column by companies, proceeded to Headquarters

where forming into close column by division the new flag was flung to the breeze with appropriate ceremonies. The Colonel addressed us in a few words after which the singers were requested to take the right of the line. He then grasped the halliard with one hand and lifting his hat with the other gave a slight jerk and the new color gradually unfurled and spread its folds to the breeze. The singers received it with "the Star spangled banner" after which three rousing cheers were given and we proceeded to the lower parade ground where an hour was devoted to battalion movements, at the expiration of which we were dismissed and fell in for tea. During the evening one of those comical and exciting scenes in camp life came off in our company street. A couple of darkies who had strolled into camp were siezed upon by the boys and a ring formed around them. An old barn door was then procured from some of the neighboring premises and a violinist soon found who was quite willing to contribute his services. The darkies now took their place upon the stand, each in turn keeping the crowd in a roar by their "essence of ole virginny". We had in the

company among the recruits two or three good jig dancers, who after the darkies had exhausted their efforts, also added to the mirth of the occasion, with specimens of their skill on the "heel and toe." The morn all the while shone beautifully and the sport was kept up until we were interupted by "tattoo" which obliged us to fall in for roll-call, after which the darkies took their leave and at "taps" we turned in.

Thursday June 20

This was an eventful day with us and one which there is no doubt will long be remembered by every member of the regiment wrought, as it was with pleasant and festive occasions, such as are seldom witnessed in camp life. To commence with it was a beautiful morning of a moderate temperature, comfortable and cool, however it lasted but a short time in this way, for the sun was unusually clear and bright, and in a couple of hours we found it difficult to keep comfortable excepting in our quarters. "Reveille" sounded promptly and after roll-call we had nothing to attend until nine o'clock, save breakfast at the usual hour and Guard Mounting,

at nine o'clock the line was formed on the lawn and after the customary morning prayer by the chaplain, an interesting ceremony took place in the presentation of a magnificent silk flag to the regiment in behalf of the lady friends of the New York Seventh. It will be remembered that during the time we were on detached service, conducting the frigate Constitution to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the balance of the regiment were engaged in rebuilding the railroad between Annapolis and Washington, which had been destroyed by the rebels. The Seventh New York regiment were also with them in Annapolis and between the two a strong feeling of attachment was formed engaged as they were in various occupations together. When the Eighth Mass regiment went ashore from the steamer "Maryland" they were without rations and had suffered not a little for want of them, but the Seventh fortunately were bountifully supplied, and on learning the condition of our men, they generously emptied the contents of their haversacks and canteens before them which were thankfully received, an act truly

commendable on their part, and productive of good feeling ever afterward. But to return to my subject, the color was the handsomest I had ever seen being made of the heaviest silk and richest shades. In the centre of the union an magnificent spread eagle was ingeniously embroidered in natural colors, and surrounded with stars embroidered in white silk. The summit of the staff was surmounted with a heavy spread eagle of white metal perched upon a round ball of the same material from which hung two large silver tassels suspended by a heavy cord, also of silver. This splendid emblem of our nations glory was placed in the hands of the Color Sergeant by the Colonel, who made some excellent remarks appropriate to the occasion, and was accompanied with an expressive note from the ladies, which was read to the regiment alluding to the many pleasant associations of the two regiments and of the mutual good feeling existing between them. At the conclusion of this note we were formed into hollow square when nine deafening cheers were given for the ladies

and the Seventh. A letter from General Butler, to whose charge the flag had been consigned at Fortress Monroe, and by whom it was forwarded to the regiment, was then read, in which he congratulated the regiment on their good fortune, and alluded in high terms of praise to their "valuable services at Annapolis, with the Seventh New York regiment while under his command." He closed with good wishes and a speedy return to Mass. This was followed by three rousing cheers for General Butler. The Adjutant then read a letter from Gov. Andrew who also alluded to the conduct of the regiment since its entry into service. The letter also contained sentiments of pride and honor from the old Bay State and was listened to with great interest, and after it was read the regiment united in three cheers for Gov. Andrew. We now deployed column and were drilled in battalion movements for an hour. At eleven o'clock we were dismissed and after depositing the arms in the tents the company were ordered to fall in again, and we descended to the yard of the cottage at the foot of the hill, and here another pleasant time

awaited us. The yard presented a gay and attractive appearance. In the centre stood a good sized table spread with a clean white cloth on which sat a large heavily ornamented loaf of wedding cake, around which was strewn numerous bouquets of natural flowers. A number of ladies from the village were seated around the table, together with a number of other invited guests and officers of the regiment among whom were Colonel Hinks, Pay Master Usher, Surgeon Breed, and Quarter Master Ingalls. Ex-General Devereux also graced the company with his presence. The company filed around the table, occupying the space in rear of the guests already seated. The Captain then stepped forward and explained to us the nature of the occasion. It appeared that Miss Mary Silsbee of Salem a relative of the Captains had recently taken the eventful step in life, and among her numerous relatives and friends, had extended the hospitalities of the occasion to the Salem Light Infantry (to which some members of the family had formerly belonged) in the shape of a huge loaf of cake, which was brought to its destination, by the General and now

sat before us on the table. With this introductory he invited the Colonel to cut the cake which the latter immediately commenced to do, and while thus engaged the General arose and took the liberty, as he said to address us in a few words relative to the present occasion. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the position of the old Infantry on southern soil and said that he was proud of the honor of once having shouldered a musket in its ranks. (The General was an ex-member of our corps.) He also spoke of our sudden departure from home and friends, and of the promptness with which the company sprang to arms on receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, and dwelt at considerable length on the glorious cause in which we were engaged, closing with words of encouragement and cheer. The cake was now ready for distribution, and the "orderly" as waiter proved himself quite proficient. Lemonade and good quantity and quality was also drank, and after partaking of the lusuries, a number of the company joined in "Vive la America" which was followed by a number of other patriotic songs. A rousing "seven" was then given for the bride,

the General, the Colonel and the ladies present each in succession, and we took our leave and returned to quarters. Thus an hour and a half was spent in the pleasantest possible manner. It was now about one o'clock and the order was given to fall in for dinner. This followed rather close upon our festive occasion and our camp dinner though plentiful and good, was hardly touched for our appetites were none the best after so rich and rare a lunch. The afternoon passed quietly and no duty was performed on account of the excessive heat of the sun. At about four o'clock Sergt. Batchelder and myself spent half an hour in the woods adjoining cutting poles for the purpose of adjusting our tent. At seven o'clock the line was formed for evening parade after which companies were drilled for half an hour in company movements. The evening which was delightfully pleasant passed quietly until "tattoo" when we fell in for roll call and at taps turned in

Friday June 21

This was a quiet day with us and nothing further than the daily routine of duty transpired. The morning was a pleasant

one, neither warm nor cool, but of a good temperature for exercise without suffering with the heat. In a couple of hours however it seemed to grow more uncomfortable and the air was close and 'muggy', and as the day advanced grew more and more sultry. At five, "reveille" sounded and we were soon on the line for roll-call after which we had an opportunity for bathing and some half a dozen of us proceeded to the brook where we spent half an hour in this delightful exercise, feeling greatly refreshed on coming out. At about six o'clock the company were ordered to fall in, and the old members proceeded to the lawn and were drilled by the Captain in load and fire lying. The recruits were detached for the time being and drilled in the bayonet exercise by the orderly. At seven o'clock we reformed company and returning to quarters were dismissed for breakfast. It was now my misfortune to be detailed for a duty anything but pleasant in its nature, and from which I gladly would have escaped if I could. From a careful review of our duties thus far in the service, the reader will infer that our Captain was a good disciplin-

arian and one great trait with him was, he never allowed an offense of any kind go unpunished, however trivial in its nature; this of course was as it should be, and had all the Captains in the regiment followed his example, there is no questioning that their companies would have been in all respects quite as efficient as our own, which it will readily be admitted was far from being the case at this time. I do not intend by this to convey praise to our own company nor censure to any of the others, but I think I may say with safety that for any and every kind of duty the right-flank company was the safest to rely upon. But to resume, slight offenses such as inattention in the ranks were often attended with the penalty of an hours extra drill, and in cases of a more aggravated nature, the offenders were obliged to drill with the knapsack on. Such was the case this morning. Some half a dozen of the recruits had an extra drill to encounter, for some slight offense of the previous day, and I was detailed as the drill master for the occasion, on whom I must say the punishment was about as severe, as upon those for whom it was

intended alone, for the sun was scorching hot and the perspiration rolled off of us in great drops. However we waded through it and soon after eight & dismissed my fellow sufferers and returned to quarters, where I vainly endeavored to refresh myself for half an hour, in my tent before the morning parade. At nine o'clock the line was formed on the lawn where we formed hollow square and listened to prayers from the Chaplain, after which an hour was occupied in battalion movements and we were dismissed. No further duty was required of us until late in the afternoon. The sun was scorching hot and we found it difficult to keep comfortable even in the tents. We threw up the sod-cloths to get a little fresh air but in vain for not a breath was stirring and it was impossible to enjoy with any sort of comfort, reading, writing or sleeping. At about four o'clock another visitor arrived in camp from Salem — Capt. Silver — and again many of the boys were made the recipients of several letters, papers &c. from home, and we found an interesting way of passing the time until half past five, when we fell

in for supper. At about six o'clock the assembly was beaten and we formed regimental line on the upper parade ground where we were drilled for an hour in battalion movements, terminating in dress parade after which we were dismissed. The evening was quite pleasant and passed quietly, and "ever and anon, sweet notes of song" floated upon the air from various squads of men gathered in groups about the encampment, under the moonlight. For my part I spread my blanket on the ground in front of my tent and throwing myself upon it found considerable interest in watching the silvery clouds as they hurried past, at times obscuring the moon, and revolving in my mind the various scenes through which we had passed since our departure from home on the seventeenth of April, amid the cheers and good wishes of patriotic citizens and the blessings and god speeds of relations and friends. I thought of the boisterous enthusiasm which had everywhere greeted us on the route, particularly in Philadelphia, until we reached the ferry at Havre de Grace. Of the seizure of the steamer "Maryland" at that place, the trip down the

Chesapeake and the circumstances connected with our arrival off the "Constitution" in the harbor at Annapolis. Of the withdrawal of the frigate from her dangerous situation and her subsequent safe removal to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn L. I. in charge of the company and Sappers and Miners of the regiment. Of our pleasant sojourn in New York afterward while quartered at the Astor, awaiting orders. Of our return to join the regiment at Washington by water and the various scenes which occurred on board the "Roanoke" during the voyage. Of our arrival at the Washington Navy Yard and march to the Capitol. Of the many attractions which had met our eye, and the several and in some cases responsible duties which devolved on us as drill masters, while quartered there. Of the removal of the regiment to our present camp and the various duties and innumerable pastimes we had experienced since our arrival, all of which combined together, presented more the aspect of a mammoth pic-nic or pleasure excursion, than a military campaign during the period of actual warfare. True, we had encountered many hardships, and had been the vic-

tions of many unpleasant predicaments particularly in the matter of rations, yet aside from these, the two months of service thus far, was productive to us of little to cause complaint or dissatisfaction. All these and many other thoughts suggested themselves to my muse until my reverie was brought to a close by the loud beating of the "tattoo" and I regained my feet and fell in with the company for roll-call. Soon after "taps" we were favored in the tent of the "N. C. O." with a call from Captain Martin of the adjoining company and the conversation was kept up in a lively mood until a late hour.

Saturday June 22d.

I did not wake in the morning until "reveille" had beat, for I had turned in unusually late the night before and was somewhat loth to turn out in obedience to the orderly's familiar call to fall in for roll call, but knowing the penalty which befel absentees, particularly non-commissioned officers, I somewhat reluctantly obeyed. It was a dull cloudy morning, and rendered more disagreeable by a close muggy atmosphere. The company street

presented anything but an inviting appearance, being some inches deep of soft clayey mud, the effects of a heavy fall of rain during the night, and it had to all appearances set in for an uncomfortable rainy day. In the course of an hour we were glad to notice that the clouds were beginning to break asunder and the sun soon shone as bright as ever. At six o'clock we were ordered again to fall in and after a second roll-call, were drilled an hour by the Captain in the manuel. At seven o'clock we broke ranks and fell in again for breakfast after which I occupied some considerable time in writing but was interrupted by beating of the "dessembly" at nine o'clock, and repaired as usual to the Adjutant's tent for duty as marker. The line was formed on the lawn and after forming hollow square and listening to prayers by the chaplain, an hour was spent in battalion movements. At about ten we were dismissed and returned to quarters. The balance of the forenoon passed quietly and at one o'clock we fell in for lunch. I say lunch, for it was determined by the company to postpone the dinner hour until five o'clock

partaking of a lunch only at noon. Now I would not wish to convey the idea that the men were in any way insubordinate, or that they ever intended wilfully to disobey any order, yet I must admit that they possessed a remarkable faculty of doing things often times to suit their own convenience, Army Regulations and General Orders to the contrary notwithstanding. In fact a more independent organization of citizen soldiery was never mustered into the United States service. They also knew their duties as well, and I think I may assert with confidence that the credit of performing them generally, with promptitude and zeal will readily be awarded to them by the officers. The changing of the dinner was in direct violation of the Camp regulations, yet the idea met with the approbation of the majority and was therefore readily adopted. The afternoon was melting hot but we "braved it well" and for a time some of the men were engaged in reading others in writing while many could be found employed in more domestic affairs. At about half past two I made a call in the

Captains marquee, and while here took an opportunity to indulge in a nap, and throwing myself on Lieut Brewsters bed was soon lost in the arms of Morpheus; how long I had slept I know not but I was awakened by a most deafening yelling in the company street, and went out to ascertain the cause just in season to see Sergt. Gray landed sprawling from tent No 3 into the company street, much to the pleasure of the inmates who immediately set up a shouting, which might have been heard a mile. I have before mentioned that each tent was under the charge of a non commissioned officer who was responsible for its cleanliness and the discipline of its occupants. The inmates of tent No. 3 which were under the charge of Sergt. Gray had styled themselves the "Plug Uglies", after the famous organization of that name in Baltimore, and were a source of considerable sport in the burlesque exhibition of their authority about the camps. In like manner the members of tent No. 5 had adopted the title of "blood tubs", and between these two a sort of rivalry had sprung up and the two often

came in collision with each other when a struggle would invariably ensue for the championship. On the above occasion the Sergeant had occasion to enter the tent under his charge for some reason, I know not what, when a tustle ensued and he was quickly ejected as before described. But he did not give up carrying out his purpose, so summoning the Orderly and Sergt. Batchelder to his assistance, the three entered the tent with the evident intention to "clean it out" completely. The entire posse of "Plugs" was immediately centered upon the three N. C. O's and a severe tustle commenced. The "Blood tubs" seeing the fun came en masse to the "scene of action" and joined in the fracas. No sooner had they "stepped in" than the attention of the "Plugs" was diverted from the Sergeants and a severe struggle at once commenced between the "Plugs" and "Tubs". By this time a crowd had collected from the other companies and a general desire was manifested to see who would "come out ahead". But we were doomed to disappointment for suddenly one unfortunate chap was whirled violently against the tent-pole,

knocking it out of place and letting down the tent which buried the whole crowd and put an end to the scene, amid a tremendous roar of laughter. The crowd gradually dispersed and my attention was attracted by strains of music coming from the direction of the lawn and I at once repaired thither where I found a complete quadrille band consisting of two violins, guitar, banjo, bass viol, triangle and bones, practising. They were all amateur performers and members of the regiment yet discoursed some pretty fair music. Quite a crowd was already collected about them and in the midst a number of the boys were giving exhibitions of their skill in jig dancing, and executed a number of flourishes and "pigeon wings" with all the grace of an adept. I spent an hour enjoying the sport then returned to quarters just in season to fall in for dinner at five o'clock. At about six o'clock the line was formed on the upper parade ground. The company were excused having been detailed for picket, and left camp for this duty at about eight o'clock. Immediately after the line was formed we were marched to the level ground at the foot of the hill

where we drilled about an hour in battalion movements, we then returned to the upper parade ground and reformed for dress-parade. Among the orders which were read by the Adjutant was one to the effect that each Captain would hereafter be required to take command of the regiment in turn, first acting as Colonel then Lieut. Colonel, superintending the movements in drill, the Field Officers substituting themselves for the officers so detailed for the time being, commencing on Monday. Here was indeed a fine chance for the Captains of the line to perfect themselves in the duties of Field Officer, a matter absolute necessary, since it could not be told at any time what might befal the regiment, or its Field Officers, and one which showed the anxiety of the Colonel to have his Officers well drilled as well as the rank and file. Considerable mirth was occasioned among the men at this order, for it was well known that there were some at the least among officers included that would make a fine(?) show in command of the regiment. We had no fears for Capt. Devereux but I have no doubt some trembled in their shoes at this announcement. The evening

was passed quietly. The moon at times shone sweetly but was oftener hid by numerous floating clouds, and the atmosphere was uncomfortable and close. At about nine o'clock I proceeded with Private Hall to the stream and had a delightful bath which caused me to sleep quite comfortably when I turned in at "taps".

Sunday June 23d.

At half past five the company returned from picket and the usual morning roll call was dispensed with; notwithstanding "reveille" sounded at the usual hour I availed myself of the opportunity to indulge in an extra nap, and did not turn out until half past six, but when I did I was struck with the almost enchanting scene about me. The morning was beautiful in the extreme. The air was delightfully cool and undisturbed by even the slightest breeze. The adjoining woods echoed and re-echoed the "sweet notes of song" of innumerable birds singing their maker's praise. Not a leaf moved, and all nature was motionless and calm. The great King of day was far up in his daily course and shed his rays upon the earth with a dazzling brightness seldom witnessed. Fitting weather for the Sabbath

indeed and such as would at home be truly and deeply appreciated, but unfortunately with us it made but little difference, for the observance of the sabbath in the service, is necessarily slight at best. Thus it was at this time. The camp presented a lively appearance and everywhere might be seen groups of men seated together, some with their muskets taken apart for cleaning, others sweating under the pleasant (?) operation of polishing equipments, blacking shoes, scrubbing buttons and brasses, brushing clothes &c. while others still were busily engaged folding blankets, packing knapsacks, policing the grounds and attending to various other matters too numerous to mention, preparatory to the sunday morning inspection. At seven o'clock everything was suddenly dropped in obedience to "peas on a trencher", or the signal on the drum for breakfast. The two hours immediately following passed quietly; some of the boys resumed their scrubbing while others engaged in reading, writing &c. until interrupted by the "assembly" at the sound of which the companies fell in promptly and the line was formed on the lawn for inspection. Without further ado we were wheel-

ed into column by companies, ranks were opened and each company was in turn commencing on the right, carefully and minutely inspected, by its commanding officer under the supervision of the Field and Staff. The companies as they were inspected were marched immediately to their quarters, with the exception of the one detailed to escort the colors, which remained on the ground until the inspection was through with. The arms were then stacked in the several company streets neatly and uniformly, there to remain until after the inspection of quarters. We then broke ranks. At half past ten about a dozen of us procured passes and together proceeded to the village, to attend divine worship at the Episcopal church, about half a mile distant. The church though small was well attended, and the services were of a highly interesting character. Our uniform attracted some attention as we entered, and every body seemed not only willing but desirous of extending to us the favor of a seat in their pews. This was a more favorable reception than we were accustomed to receive in this section of the country, for the majority of the community if not actual

traitors to the government were in tender sympathy with the enemies of the Union and more inclined to treat the national uniform in a different manner. But we were of course glad to meet with a single exception to the general rule. At half past twelve we returned to camp, just in season to fall in with the company for lunch. No duty was performed during the afternoon and we spent the time chiefly in the tents, shielded from the intense heat of the sun, which had now become almost unendurable. For my own part I spent considerable time writing, but was nearly suffocated all the time. At five o'clock the line was formed without arms on the front of the encampment, and we proceeded to the lawn to attend divine service. The Sixth were in advance of us and were awaiting us when we arrived. A number of ladies were also seated on the piazza of Dr. Hall's residence, from which the services were preached, and their presence added much to the interest of the occasion. The exercises commenced immediately on our arrival, with the singing of a hymn by a choir selected from the two reg-

iments which was followed by prayer. An interesting discourse was then delivered by the chaplain of nearly an hours duration. This was followed by another hymn and benediction, and the men were dismissed with the exception of our own company, (poor ill-fated heroes!) who were detained for the purpose of entertaining our lady friends (?) with a half hours drill in load and fire and skirmishing. At a few minutes before seven we were dismissed and fell in for dinner. At eight o'clock dress-parade wound up the duties of the day and the evening passed quietly. I spent a half hour very pleasantly in conversation with ex-General Devereux on the steps of the cottage at the foot of the hill, and at "tattoo" fell in with the company for roll call after which I turned in.

Monday June 24th.

The clatter of "Reveille" aroused us at five o'clock and we turned out at once for roll call. The morning was more comfortable than usual the air being delightfully cool, with a gentle breeze sweeping over the camp from the south-west. It was indeed a fine morning for drill and even if it were not 'twould have been

all the same to us, for we had just so much work to encounter before breakfast let the weather be what it might, except excepting perchance it actually rained pouring, when we were usually fortunate enough to be let off. It will not be wondered at therefore if we welcomed a rainy morning occasionally, particularly when we take into consideration the excessively hot weather with which we were visited daily. The monotony however which usually characterized the drill was somewhat varied this morning, by dividing the company into squads each of which was placed under the charge of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, the recruits constituting one squad alone. We made the best use of the time until seven o'clock when we broke ranks and fell in for breakfast, after which the time was spent in a quiet manner until nine o'clock, at which hour the assembly beat and the line was formed on the lawn for battalion drill. The first thing in order was prayer, and for this purpose we formed hollow square the better to accommodate the chaplain. An hour was then devoted to battalion maneuvres at the expiration

which we were dismissed and returned to quarters. By this time the sun had become almost scorching hot, and the refreshing breeze of the morning had completely died away and the air was close and sultry. Nothing like a comfortable place was to be found anywhere in our portion of the encampment at least. The sod cloths were looped up and the men might be seen thrown about the camp in every conceivable attitude, many with their hats, and jackets thrown off, and nearly all, barefooted, and engaged in reading, writing &c. I endeavored to write myself but finding it impossible to do so with any comfort in my own tent, I proceeded to the quarters of Mr. Coe (or as he was more familiarly known in camp – Lieut. Coe) where I found it much more comfortable. Lieut. Coe was a clerk in the Quarter Masters department and as a matter of course was amply supplied with writing materials, and I spent an hour with him to good advantage writing in my journal. At half past twelve I returned and fell in with the company for lunch, after which I resumed my writing and succeeded in accomplishing a great deal. At about

four o'clock we were very agreeably surprised by the arrival in camp of the Rev. Mr. Wildes of Salem, who was cordially welcomed by every member of the company. His presence called to mind the many kind attentions bestowed on us previous to our departure from home, and the fervent prayer offered by him in our behalf, before leaving the armory. He it was also who first instructed us in the manner of packing and slinging the knapsack, when they were first issued to us in the famous Doric hall, in the State-house, Boston, and put into our heads many valuable ideas concerning the habits and duties of the Soldier, gathered from his travels among the armies of the East, during the Crimean War, all of which we had had more than one opportunity of putting into practice since our entry into service. Upon his approach he was surrounded by squads of men in turn, all of whom were only too glad to take him once more by the hand. Congratulations were rapidly exchanged and a thousand questions asked and answered, and thus the time passed until five o'clock when the company fell in for-

dinner. In half an hour after the line was formed on the upper parade ground and wheeling into column by companies we left camp, taking up our line of march over the rail-road and turnpike to the large field a mile distant, and an occasional resort of the regiment for drill. Here the order which created so much mirth when read at dress-parade on Saturday, was first practically carried into effect, by the detailing of Lieut. Col. Ellwell as Colonel of the Regiment pro-tem, Captain Martin as Lieutenant Colonel, while Col. Hinks substituted himself as commander of "C" Co. in place of Capt. Martin. Lieut. Col. Ellwell handled the regiment very well indeed, and Capt. Martin did himself credit in his new capacity. We remained on the field an hour during which time we went through various movements, the most prominent among which was "form square in four ranks", which every member of the old "Eighth" will remember, was a sort of stereotyped movement with the Lieutenant Colonel. At seven o'clock we returned to camp and after going through with dress parade were dismissed, and we dispersed to our

ters. During the evening we had an exceedingly pleasant time in company with ex-General Devereux and Mr. Wildes, the latter interesting us with accounts of his travels and experience in Europe during the Crimean War. He also spoke to us of the duties before us in defence of the country, and gave us much encouragement and good instruction. He expressed himself highly gratified with the moral and physical condition of the company, and of our efficiency in discipline and drill, and said he was glad to take back with him to old Salem, such good reports in every respect. We could have listened for hours, but were interrupted by "tattoo" at the sound of which we fell in for roll call, and at "taps," half an hour after, most of us turned in.

Tuesday June 25th

At "reveille" we turned out promptly and fell in for rollcall after which we passed an hour very quietly. At six o'clock the recruits were divided into squads, each of which was placed under the charge of one of the drilled members of the company, by whom they were exercised in various movements in the "School of the Soldier" until

breakfast. It was another delightful morning for drill, with a pleasant sun and a cool and comfortable atmosphere which continued through the day. This was indeed a treat, for although the mornings were frequently cool, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, it would almost invariably be so hot and sultry that we could hardly move without starting the perspiration from every pore and we were forced to the brook to bathe, or divest ourselves almost entirely of clothing, to enjoy the least possible comfort. At seven o'clock we fell in for breakfast and as we marched down the hill to the cook-house, the cry of "Hacker" was heard simultaneously from various quarters of the encampment, and was soon taken up by nearly every member of the company. The history of "Hacker" forms a memorable part in the campaign of the old Eighth, and is certainly worthy of mention. "Hacker" was the name of a cook in the Marblehead or one of the Lynn companies who though oftentimes a very clever fellow was the victim of an exceedingly irritable disposition which often got the better of him. He was also possessor of a remarkably strong voice which could be heard far above that of any member of the regiment

particularly at meal times. To prove this it was only necessary for a body to approach to within the prescribed limits of the culinary department, no matter how good his reason for so doing, and he was sure to be received with a shower of epithets and expostulations, which the offender was only too glad to escape by retracing his steps immediately. Poor Hacker was always in trouble, nothing went right with him and he was eternally in a "stew" from morning till night. This failing was soon sieged upon by some merciless members of his company as a subject for sport, and no sooner would he raise his voice than half a dozen, who always stood ready to harass him, would prey upon his sensitive nature by yelling "Hacker" to the top of their voice, whereupon Hacker would immediately "let himself out." This soon attracted the notice of the whole regiment and "Hacker" became a familiar bye-word, used on any and all occasions appropriate or inappropriate. After breakfast the time passed quietly until nine o'clock when the assembly was beaten and we fell in immediately. The line was formed on the lawn where after morning prayer by the chaplain, an hour was occupied in battalion movements

at the end of which we returned to quarters and were dismissed. Nothing of importance transpired during the balance of the forenoon and at half past twelve the company fell in for lunch, and while thus engaged our attention was attracted to a most deafening clatter of tin ware close by us. The Lynn companies tables were erected just above us on the crest of the hill, and on the occasion refered to, they had either taken their seats at the table a little prematurely, or their dinner was a little later than usual, and while waiting for it the energies of the entire company were devoted to rendering the "Anvil Chorus" with tin dipper and plate accompaniment, in a style which completely eclipsed the brightest star in the burlesque firmament, and loud enough to be heard a mile, which was loudly encored by our boys, until their dinner arrived, which at once closed the scene. No duty was performed during the afternoon and I spent most of the time writing in my journal. The majority of the members of the regiment employed themselves in reading and other quiet vocations about the camps until six o'clock when the assembly was again beaten and we fell in for the afternoon drill. The line was formed on the

upper parade ground and we descended to the level ground near the rail road, and Capt. Devereux took command of the regiment Col. Hinks filling his place in command of the company. Lieut. Austin being absent from the drill (as usual) the Colonel donned his uniform, and appeared in the grey coat and pants and red cap of the Lieutenant, which caused considerable mirth among the men on the sly. He handled the company very well and acted the Zouave to a "T." The drill was both interesting and amusing, for the Captain who claimed to be rather better versed in the Tactics than most of the Officers of the regiment, took advantage of the opportunity to catch some of them in their weak points, and succeeded admirably in not only cornering all of the line officers, but actualled exposed the Colonel who at the command "Column against Cavalry" from the Captain, stood eyeing him like the rest for an explanation. Poor Colonel was completely stuck, and the Captain after indulging in a laugh at his expense, and giving him a significant look, went on to explain the movement which was executed solely under his supervision. While we were maneuvering another visitor arrived in camp

— Mr. James A. Gillis of Salem, and after the drill we had an opportunity of exchanging congratulations with him, learning the news from home &c. At seven o'clock the company fell in for dinner. The evening passed quietly, nothing of interest transpired and at "tattoo" we answered to roll call and turned in.

"Wednesday June 26th

"Reveille" was beaten promptly at five o'clock and the "orderly" was soon on hand with his "fall in, form company" which was promptly obeyed by the command and after roll-call we were dismissed. The weather of the morning was extremely uncomfortable, contrasting greatly with that of the last two or three, being hot and sultry with not a breath of air stirring. Fortunately the usual morning drill was omitted and we had nothing to do but to seek comfort and protection from the heat. Various rumors were circulated through the camp at an early hour, the purport of which was that we were about to move but no one seemed to know where or for what purpose, and little confidence was therefore placed in it. At seven o'clock "peas on a trencher" sounded, and we fell in for breakfast. Nothing of interest transpired during the forenoon; guard mounting took place

at the usual hour, and at nine o' clock the line was formed on the lawn where we drilled for an hour in battalion movements. The balance of the forenoon passed quietly; some of the boys started on a bathing excursion to the brook, others the better to enjoy this exercise procured passes and resorted to the favorite banks of the Patapsco. At half past twelve we fell in for lunch and while thus engaged an amusing scene transpired. We had no sooner reached the cook house than we were unceremoniously visited by sundry numerous fragments which were hurled among us with considerable force from the tables of the Lynn company, among which, potatoes which had been thoroughly boiled, formed a prominent part, and which when settling about the features of the face (as many of them did) produced an effect better imagined than described. This challenge was immediately accepted by our boys, who replied with junks of "salt hoss", hard tack &c. until the commissioned officers, who were interrupted by some of the missils dancing about their heads, and over the table in front of them, interfered and put an end to the disturbance. Lunch over, I sat down in my tent to write in my journal but had been engaged in this way but a few moments

when the order came to pack up and be ready to move at a moments notice. Notwithstanding the report of the morning this order burst upon us rather suddenly, as such orders always do, and in a moment all was hub-bub and confusion. Men passed rapidly in and out of the tents, like so many bees about the hive, gathering their effects and taking them outside in order to get more room to work. Clouds of dust filled the air as blankets were shook, and haversacks and knapsacks emptied and in an incredibly short time the camp, which had heretofore been kept as clean as brush brooms three times a day could make it, looked more like a pig-sty than the "thoroughly policed" grounds required by the Regulations. Cigar boxes, packs of cards, old song books, ink bottles, magazines and scraps of paper lay strewn in every direction. And when we take into consideration the facts that the company at least, possessed two distinct uniforms, and <u>havelocks</u> innumerable, and that nearly every member had been the recipient of bundles, boxes and in some cases even barrels of sundries from home since our arrival in camp, it will readily be perceived that our reduction of baggage was anything but small. At the expiration of half an hour the company were ordered to fall

in with haversacks and canteens and proceeded to the cook house where we were furnished with such rations as could be procured (not much any how) and the canteens filled with water, and in a few cases with coffee. As we returned to quarters we noticed thick black clouds rapidly extending over the sky, which indicated that wherever we might be going, we should have an uncomfortable, wet time of it. At two o'clock the assembly beat and we formed line on the ground in front of the encampment, and we now learned that the right wing of the regiment only had received marching orders. This gave us reason to believe that our absence would be but temporary and that we should again return to camp, which was indeed encouraging. We had hardly taken our places on the line when our attention was directed towards a group of familiar faces hastily making their way up from the railroad; these were Mr. Carven, Mr. Frank Lee, Mr. George H. Phippen and Mr. Charles H. Bates all of Salem. The latter two were members of the company who were prevented from entering the service with us, and Bates was a member of the "pony squad." We were rejoiced to see them particularly the latter, and would gladly have

rushed forward to meet them, but unfortunately we were in a position which we could not leave without orders, and might not have an opportunity of speaking to them. By this time it had grown quite dark and suddenly rain commenced falling quite fast. Much to our surprise and joy the order "break ranks" was immediately given, which was followed by a simultaneous yell from the whole line and we returned double quick to quarters, and spent a delightful time in conversation with our friends. It rained torrents for an hour and we were in hopes the expedition might be given up, but at about four o'clock the line was reformed, and we descended to the railroad and went on board a train of cars which had been waiting on us a couple of hours and in a few moments were on the road to Baltimore. As yet we knew nothing of the cause which had called us from camp, though various rumors were circulated through the train, but in about three quarters of an hour we reached Baltimore and leaving the cars proceeded to a level spot on the outskirts of the city known as Mt. Clare. Here we stacked arms, divested ourselves of our luggage and rested quietly awaiting orders. Some of us procured passes to go outside of the line of sentries, and visited

a lager beer saloon near by where we procured refreshments. Others took a stroll into the city. At the usual hour "tattoo" beat and we returned to make preparations for bivouacking. The ground was very wet, and we had a decidedly uncomfortable bed, which was rendered doubly disagreeable during the night by another fall of rain in consequence of which we got wet through to the skin. Altogether it was a pretty tough time for us, but we were not a little fatigued from the trip, having worn our knapsacks for the first time since our arrival in camp at the Relay house, and therefore slept soundly until morning.

Thursday June 27

We turned out at "reveille" which sounded soon after five o'clock, and answered to roll-call. The scene around us was quite different from the comfortable camp we had just left, everything was soaked through, knapsacks, blankets, even to the clothing on our backs, but we were favored with a beautiful sun, the clouds having entirely disappeared leaving a clear and spotless sky with every prospect for a pleasant day. The first thing we did was to spread our blankets, and expose the contents of our knapsacks to dry, then seated ourselves to breakfast on

the contents of our haversacks which had also suffered more or less from the rain and which was somewhat averse to the tastes of some of the boys who resorted to a saloon near by to obtain something more substantial.

The sun was now getting scorching hot and we were without the slightest cover whatever. There was not a tree or building of any sort on the ground and we turned our attention to the building of huts with the facilities at hand, which we soon accomplished by first driving a couple of muskets into the ground up to the shanks of their bayonets, and fastening between the hammer and nipple of each the corners of two woolen blankets. We next drove the rammers in to the ground opposite the muskets and fastened the other corners of the blankets to them, the latter sloping in either direction like a common roof. Thus in a very few minutes the ground was covered with a number of good sized huts, serving the double purpose of drying the blankets and shielding us from the sun. At about half past 7 some little excitement was occasioned among the men by the announcement that Private Cobb had been suddenly taken quite ill, and a Surgeon was sent for who upon h

arrival, resorted to bleeding the patient from the right arm. The blood which spirted from the opening was of a thick black ink-like nature which so much relieved Cobb that he was enabled to accompany us when we moved. At eight o'clock we received orders to pack up and soon after removed to a shady grove of large oaks attached to a large residence on West Baltimore St. said to be the property of General Stuart, of the celebrated Stuarts' Cavalry (rebel). The truth of this I never ascertained, but it was a delightful place, the grass was nearly two feet high and as yet clean and untrampled. Here we stacked arms, divested ourselves of our equipments and lay down to rest in the shade. Orders were issued for no man to leave the grounds but a squad of us procured permission to visit the camp of the Brooklyn 13th Reg. Colonel Smith directly opposite in the famous German resort before the War, known as Kullman's Bellevue Gardens. Although the tents of the 13th occupied most of the space there were yet many traces of a once fashionable place. The main building was three stories high of brick, and contained many of the modern improvements and conveniences

ces of a fine hotel. Directly in rear of this building was a large hexagonal stand for musicians about five feet from the ground, roofed over and provided with settees, and stands for the music. The grounds were laid out with a view to the comfort and ease of the visitors and here and there were neat lattice work shelters each of which contained a rustic table and seats around which had sat many times no doubt, the lively German and his frau to enjoy their "lager and pretzel". Many other features too numerous to mention presented themselves to our notice, all of which bore indications of scenes of pleasure and festivity. At about noon we returned to our quarters. The Sixth came in from the "Relay" and occupied the ground with us. Nothing of interest transpired with us, the balance of the day passed quietly and at "tattoo" we spread our blankets and turned in.

Friday June 28th.

Another fine morning. At reveille we arose and at eight o'clock partook of a scanty breakfast on the contents of our haversacks, after which some half a dozen of us procured passes from the Captain and took a stroll into the city. Among other places we paid a lengthy visit to the Washing-

Monument. This noble structure, erected by the State of Maryland in honor of Washington, is the object of first and greatest attraction to visitors. It stands in the centre of a small square at the intersection of Monument and Charles streets, in the fashionable quarter of the city, one hundred and fifty feet above tide water. It is composed of a base of white marble, fifty feet square and twenty feet in height, with a Doric column twenty feet in diameter at the base, and one hundred and sixty feet in height, gradually tapering upward to a handsomely formed capital. Upon the top is a statue of Washington, by Causici, sixteen feet in height, representing the chief in the act of resigning his commission, as Commander-in-chief of the American forces. It cost nine thousand dollars, and is reached by a winding staircase on the interior. The ground on which the monument stands, was given for the purpose by John Eagre Howard, the "hero of the cowpens". The corner-stone of the monument was laid on the fourth of July 1815, with imposing ceremonies. The inscriptions on the base,

are as follows:-

East Front
To George Washington,
by the State of Maryland.
Born 22d. February 1732,
Died 14th December 1799.

West Front
To George Washington
Trenton, 25th. December 1776,
Yorktown, 19th. October 1781.

North Front
To George Washington
Commander-in-chief of the American Armies,
15th June 1775.
Commission resigned at Annapolis,
23d. December 1783.

South Front
To George Washington.
President of the United States
4th. March 1789,
Returned to Mount Vernon
4th. March 1797.

After a careful examination of the exterior of this beautiful obelisk, we ascended the winding staircase and from the

top obtained a fine panoramic view of the city and its environs, and spent half an hour in this enjoyment. Upon descending we met three gentlemen from the Keystone State, who questioned us closely concerning our military experience and seemed to take an unusual interest in us, and invited us to accompany them to Fort Mc. Henry. This invitation was accepted by all excepting myself, and I took leave of them returning at once to camp. Upon my arrival I found the regiment drilling by companies, but as my pass had not yet expired I did not fall in with them. Nothing of importance transpired during the balance of the day, save a drill in skirmishing by the company at about seven o'clock. During the evening several clouds came up and we set ourselves to work to erect the best quarters we could with sticks and blankets, and at "tattoo" answered to roll-call and turned in. Rain fell during the night but we did not get wet.

Saturday June 29

At "reveille" we turned out and answered to roll-call. The morning was a pleasant one but the camp was quite

wet from the rain which had fallen during the night. Though we were fortunate enough to escape a ducking ourselves, our blankets which had so well protected us contained considerable water, and we spread them to dry while awaiting breakfast which we took at about seven o'clock. At about nine o'clock we received orders to pack up and be ready to move at a moments notice and in a short time the assembly beat and we formed line where we remained about an hour awaiting orders. As usual at such times all sorts of notions were entertained concerning the cause of our being thus suddenly placed under marching orders and some conjectured one thing and some another. The idea prevailed among us that we were to return to our old camp at the Relay House and no one regretted that such should be the case. Our hopes in this quarter were however shattered for at ten o'clock we left our bivouack and took a short march in the direction of the city while the Sixth started in the opposite direction. This was our first appearance among the citizens as a regiment though

the Sixth had often times visited the city and passed unmolested through many of the principal thoroughfares, since the memorable 19th of April. But as we proceeded through some of the streets of the aristocracy, it was easy to discern the feeling of hostility towards Union troops, depicted in the countenances of these people, and some unpleasant remarks reached our ears. This was almost too much for some of the boys who would have left the ranks and retaliated had not the Captains restrained them and forced obedience. Although the Federal authority had become fully established in the humiliated city of Baltimore, we rarely met with the Star spangled banner, and when we did this beautiful emblem of the national honor and glory, seemed to be exhibited with great reluctance and fairly looked as if conscious of the disgrace and shame it had received at the hands of the traitors whose houses it ornamented (?) The insignia of Rebellion would without doubt have been produced from many a concaled corner had the once bold and defiant rebels so dared, and in fact one of the

boys did claim that he saw one on West Fayette street, but I am inclined to think it existed in his imagination only, for had one of their secesh rags been visible, it certainly could not have escaped either our eyes or clutches. Few of the company, to say nothing of the rest of the regiment, would have allowed such a thing to remain in existence after they had passed. At about half past eleven we returned to camp, not a little exhausted from the heat, and the trampling over the cobble-stone pavements with our heavily laden knapsacks, and were not slowly inclined to throwing off our loads, and sprawling ourselves upon the ground to enjoy a short rest, which we did until twelve o'clock when we fell in for dinner. During afternoon no duty was required of us, and we sought relief from the fatigues of the morning in sleep. All over the ground which we occupied, lay the victims of Morpheus stretched in every conceivable attitude upon their blankets, and lost for a time to all of the soldiers troubles and vexations. Nothing of interest transpired during the evening, and at "tattoo" we answered to

our names and turned in.

Sunday June 30th.

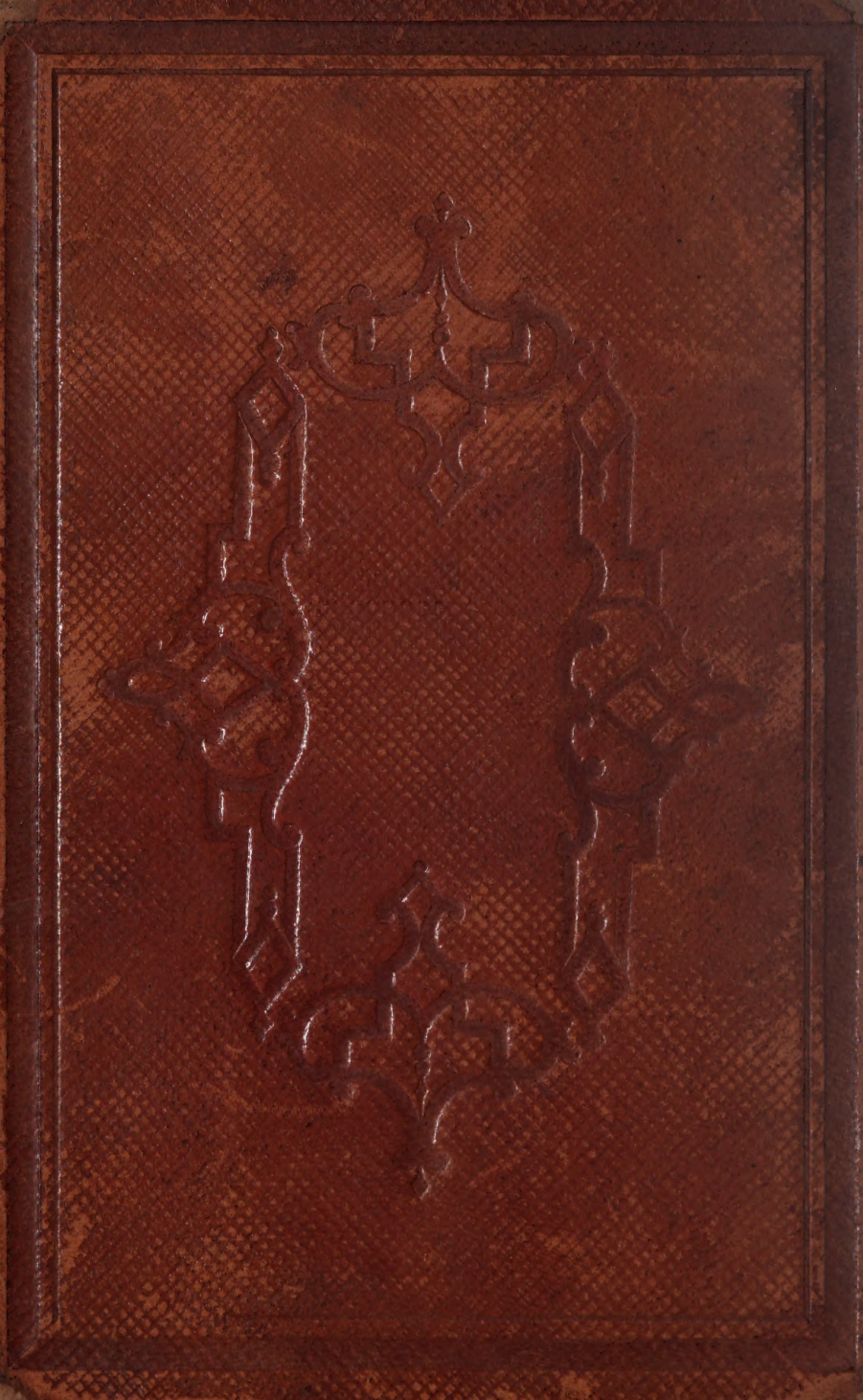
"Reveille" sounded at five o'clock and we at once turned out for roll-call. The morning was cloudy and damp and the air close and uncomfortable. Rain had fallen during the night and at half past five it commenced again in good earnest and we began to think our exposed condition not the best for such weather. It was very evident that if we didn't do something and that immediately, we might get a good ducking. Accordingly we commenced a series of raids on the various fences in the vicinity, and particularly the one which encled our bivouac, which being composed of substantial boards presented a tempting appearance. In less than half an hour this fence was reduced to a complete skeleton and the boards and slats formed into numerous huts irregularly scattered over the ground like so many wegwams. In these huts we found comfortable shelter and spent the forenoon in a quiet manner. At about one o'clock our regiment received orders to pack up and we removed to an unoccupied building one square to the westward on street, leaving the Sixth undisputed occupants

of the ground. In this building we were assigned quarters, and having divested ourselves of our knapsacks and equipments, we proceeded in squads to explore the interior and reconnoitre the surrounding premises. The rooms were large and convenient and in good condition but had been visited by soldiers before us, and all over the otherwise clean white walls many a soldier had inscribed in lead pencil "his rude memorial and his name". Portraits and carricatures met our eyes at every turn giving additional evidence of the peculiar desire of the soldier, thus to perpetuate his memory. The parlor on the first floor was appropriated to the Colonel as his head-quarters, adjoing which was a piazza and steps leading down to the street. From the upper rooms we had a fine view of the city. From the conveniences and hotel appurtenances which yet remained, the building was without doubt formerly a hotel or tavern. The grounds belonging to it were laid out in good taste and fruit trees of all kinds were plenty. Settees, swings and flowery walks had existed there but were now mostly destroyed by the troops who had been there before us.

The comfort of the guests had evidently been studied by the proprietors and many attractions outside had been added to the natural facilities for enjoyment. Among these was a shooting gallery, consisting of a small open building or shelter in which still remained the rest for a rifle or pistol, and fifty paces distant the place for a target against the end of a brick stable. To prevent the balls from entering, or glancing from the bricks, a double wall formed of sawed oak blocks, reaching to the height of ten or twelve feet and as many wide, was placed against the building, and was literally full of bullets that had missed their mark. Some of the boys pulled down these blocks and amused themselves digging out the bullets for curiosities. We spent the afternoon in this way until about six o' clock when the assembly beat for guard-mounting which took place under the trees in rear of the building. It fell to my lot to be detailed as one of the Corporals and I was placed in charge of the second relief.

At half past six we fell in for supper.

During the evening some of the boys got up considerable excitement wrestling &c and made good sport. At "tattoo" roll was called and at taps most of us

turned in. At one o'clock a. m. I went on duty with my Relief, but had just succeeded in posting the Sentinels, when we were startled by a volley of musketry coming from the direction of the city, which sounded on the still night air very near to us giving a more vivid idea of the deafening roar of battle. Of course such an occurrence did not fail to alarm the regiment and the line was formed in silence. Col. Hinks and the Captain rode into the city on horseback and we afterward learned the cause of the alarm to be the 23d. New York regiment discharging their muskets into the air. It was reported that one of their men was shot through the head by some carelessness, killing him instantly. The regiment did not leave their quarters, but the Sixth went into the city and it was reported they made some arrests, taking their prisoners to Fort Mc. Henry.

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